

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

No. 330, New Series.

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LITERATURE.

The Lusiads of Camoens. Translated into English Verse by J. J. Aubertin. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

In attempting to lay before English readers a translation of the great Portuguese epic, Mr. Aubertin has undertaken a task of singular difficulty, and of great responsibility. Although Camoens has been translated some forty times into the various languages of Europe, his great poem has never yet been satisfactorily done into English verse. We have five English translations of the *Lusiads*. Sir Richard Fanshawe's, praised by Southey as more literal than the better-known version of Mickle, is full, nevertheless, of glaring blunders. Mickle, still rated as Camoens's best English translator, did nothing more than turn the poet's stanzas into eighteenth-century heroics. He pretended to no exactness and attained to none. His version is diffuse to an unpardonable degree, and its numerous, and often extraordinary, infelicities could probably be reached in no other age and by no other treatment than Mickle's. The other translations are Musgrave's, in blank verse, and Quillinan's, of only half the poem. Both are fairly close, and Quillinan's versification is very good; but neither of them can be said to bring, in any true sense, the *Lusiads* of Camoens before English readers. Of Colonel Mitchel's English translation we cannot speak from actual knowledge.

Mr. Aubertin, to judge by his Preface and Introduction, is fully aware of the difficulty of his task, and he does not shrink from a very severe test of his right performance of it. Following the good example of the French translators of the classics, he prints the text of his author side by side with his own version. Byron recommended the same course to his publisher in the case of his translation of Pulci. "I wish," he said, "the reader to judge of the fidelity." We shall see presently how Mr. Aubertin comes out of this most crucial ordeal.

In the resolution of those various preliminary questions which beset all translators, such as whether the rendering shall be free or faithful, in verse or in prose, in the same measure as the original or in one more congenial to the mother tongue of the translator, Mr. Aubertin has, we think, decided in every case with sound judgment. His translation is rhymed, is fairly literal, stanza for stanza, and often line for line; only the double-rhymed end-

ing of the Portuguese verses, usual in versification in the Romance languages, is not attempted in the version into English, where, indeed, a long continuance of this *schwacher Reim*, combined with the exigencies of a close translation, would be all but impossible. Under such difficult conditions as Mr. Aubertin has imposed upon himself, we should be inclined to pronounce Camoens to be wholly untranslatable did we not bear in mind the marvellous translations of Dante by Cary, of Tasso by Fairfax, the feats of Byron in rendering the Italian poets, and the still more wonderful version of a more difficult original by Mr. E. Fitzgerald. Mr. Aubertin's performance cannot be placed in the category of these brilliant successes, but on the whole he may be congratulated on having accomplished a far better translation of the *Lusiads* than any we possess in the English language. We confess that we had been under the impression that, while the Portuguese of the *Lusiads* was fairly translatable into the cognate languages of Italy and Spain—there is said to be more than one good version of the poem into Italian, and the present writer has seen an admirable one into choice Castilian verse—the turning of its forcible and somewhat peculiar language into our Northern idiom was a feat outside literary possibility. It has been, therefore, not without surprise, and not without pleasure, that we have found in Mr. Aubertin's moderately well-Englished stanzas how happily he has often caught the spirit, and sometimes the very letter, of his great original. The Portuguese of the *Lusiads*, notwithstanding a certain quaintness in it, is on the whole easier to read than that of any good Portuguese poet we can name, and the student finds Camoens plainer than other authors, just as the student of Greek or Latin finds the *Iliad* and the *Aeneid* easier than other Greek or Latin verse. Therefore Mr. Aubertin does particularly well to place the Portuguese side by side with the English. Any reader of fair linguistic culture, even though he never read a line of Portuguese in his life, will be able, as he goes forward with the translation, to find many an obscurity and many a tortuous phrase—unavoidable things sometimes from the very literalness of the version—made clear and straight by a glance at the Portuguese.

The *Lusiads* is a good deal besides a great epic poem. It is to the Portuguese far more than the religious epics of Milton and Dante, or the romantic epics of Ariosto, Tasso, and Spenser ever were to the Italians or to ourselves. It is more to them than the *Aeneid* to the Romans or even than the *Iliad* or *Odyssey* to the Greeks, for it is not a mere relation of mythical or marvellous events, but a panorama in verse wherein are set forth, with a fire and enthusiasm never equalled in poetry, all the most glorious occurrences in a people's history which, till it reached its fatal crisis only a few years after the completion of the poem, was a long chronicle of successes and victories. Many Englishmen have owned that they knew familiarly no more of their country's history than is contained in the cycle of Shakspeare's plays from English History. What they had read in the more critical historians had

availed them less than what had been burnt into their memories by the fire of our great poet's imagination. In like manner, and to a far greater degree, Camoens is the poet-historian of Portugal. The narration in the *Lusiads* follows the annalist and chronicler very closely—in essential facts more closely than Shakspeare follows Grafton and Holinshed. With Camoens there was no need to fit his events to the requirements of a plot; no need to magnify them, for they were great already.

It is easy to see from Camoens's own work, and from that of his predecessors and contemporaries, that the fervour of patriotism which still distinguishes the Portuguese nation beyond all others burned in him with more than common heat. Ferreira, a great contemporary poet, declares that all glory or renown is as nothing to him compared with this only, that he was a true-hearted Portuguese, who set his own people and his native land before anything else in the world.

"Eu" (he says), "desta gloria só fico contente
Que a minha terra ame e a minha gente."

In Camoens this note of patriotism is at a still higher pitch. In his sonnets and short lyrical pieces he is a great poet, but in the *Lusiads* he is, by common consent of right-judging critics of all nations, one of the five or six greatest poets of the world. His subject has inspired him. It is this high and earnest ardour in his country's cause and for his country's renown that marks the epic of Camoens among all other poems; and the German critic Bouterwek, amid much that is trivially said of the *Lusiads*, has certainly struck the true keynote of critical appreciation when he calls the *Lusiads* the epic of patriotism.

As to the manner which the singer uses, there is a remark of Mr. Aubertin's own which we believe to be original, and which we take to be singularly just. Camoens's style, he says, in effect, is peculiarly his own, and one from which a certain quaintness is inseparable: it resembles the music of Handel. This criticism, it seems to us, could only have been made by a very close and a very keen observer. Indeed, the lucidity of style, the simplicity, the force, the variety, the originality, the sonorous musical cadence, the loftiness of theme and treatment, are qualities quite as characteristic of Camoens's poetry as they are of Handel's music.

We will now see how Mr. Aubertin fares in the task of setting these lofty strains before us in English verse. The first three stanzas of the first Canto are characteristic of the poet; they will support some of the remarks we have made on the style and tenor of the poem, and, as the translator may be assumed to be at his most careful at the beginning of his work, it will not be unfair to take a sample from its outset.

CANTO I. STANZA I.

"Arms and the heroes signalled in fame
Who from the Western Lusitanian shore
Beyond e'en Taprobana sailing came,
O'er seas that ne'er had traversed been before;
Harassed with wars and dangers without name
Beyond what seemed of human prowess bore,
Raised a new kingdom midst a distant clime
Which afterwards they rendered so sublime."

It is clear how much painful verbal criticism

is to be done here. "*As armas*" is feats of arms, not "arms," which is not English: the whole line being simply an intentional imitation of our old acquaintance, "*Arma virumque*," &c. "Beyond what seemed of human prowess bore" is not an English idiom, and is obscure. "Midst a distant clime" is not in the original, and is more or less nonsense. "Which afterwards they rendered so sublime" is tame to a degree, and comes in the last line of the stanza, where tameness is least of all to be endured. It is inexact also, "*sublimar*" having the sense of "to elevate, or make splendid."

STANZA II.

"Also those Kings of glorious memory
Who, spreading wide the faith and empire's sway,
Went forth where Africa and Asia be,
Sweeping the wicked of those lands away;
And they who, working many a prodigy
Of valour, death's own laws e'en held at bay,
Shall in my song be o'er the world displayed
If art and genius so far lend their aid."

Here, again, the translation is close without being nearly close enough, and by no means fulfils Mr. Aubertin's magnificent ambition to give us such a version as Camoens himself had written his *Lusiads* in English, would have left. Camoens says of the kings that "*Foram dilatando a Fé, o imperio:*" "They went forth to convert and conquer." Their wasting of parts of Africa and Asia was a consequence of this crusade, not a first object with them. The sweeping-away of the wicked inhabitants of two huge continents was a feat beyond the power even of the heroes of the *Lusiads*.

We have read Mr. Aubertin's translation conscientiously through, and we believe that out of every three stanzas through the work two would afford grounds for fault-finding of this kind. Many stanzas are much better translated than these two, only a very few are much worse; some are finely rendered. The besetting faults throughout are the use of English words a little out of their meaning, and the too free employment of inversions and foreign idioms.

STANZA III.

"Cease now those mighty voyages to proclaim
The Trojan and the learned Greek sustained;
No more of victories and all their fame
Which Trajan and great Alexander gained;
I sing a daring Lusitanian name,
O'er Neptune and o'er Mars to rule ordained;
Cease all the Ancient Muse to sing was wont,
For other valour rears a bolder front."

It is really very bold or very simple of Mr. Aubertin to place the Portuguese of Camoens side by side with English like this.

Foreign readers of the Portuguese epic coming upon such lines as these—we speak of the original—may be inclined to smile at so much extravagance of patriotic assurance. The lines "*Calle-se de Alexandro e de Trajano A fama das victorias que tiveram*," may seem to be almost identical in spirit and in wording with our good, stupid old song beginning "Some talk of Alexander," &c., a class of lyric with which we have perhaps been a little overdone lately. To appreciate the full earnestness of the spirit of the *Lusiads* the reader must bear in mind that the great Portuguese achievement with which, as the poet wrote, Europe was still ringing—the passage to the Indies by the

Cape of Good Hope—had come as the nation's crowning triumph in a series of successes which had lasted almost uninterruptedly for more than three centuries. It was clear to the men of the poet's generation that this discovery of the Cape passage meant that for the future European commerce was freed at last from the tyranny of Turkish restrictions in the Levant. Then was broken down that Moslem barrier which had separated the Christian nations from their dreamland of all that was magnificent and delightful—the land of precious stones, rich and curious tissues, incense and rare drugs, and jewelled ornaments of gold and silver—and this was owing to the vigour and enterprise of the race which had waged the long fight against the infidel on their own soil, and now finally on the waves of the ocean, with more success and to greater issues than all the other nations of Europe together. There was, therefore, some reason for a Portuguese to boast. What would be unseemly vaunting now, in the general European ignorance of the history of the country, was justified then by the eminent and commanding attitude of this militant and most energetic people.

It is only fair to the translator to pick out one or two from the many passages where he has acquitted himself better than in those just quoted. We will set Portuguese and English side by side, and the reader shall judge of the more or less of success in the translation.

CANTO VIII. STANZA LXXXIX.

"Tal ha de ser quem quer co'o dom de Marte
Imitar os illustres, e igualal-os :
Voar co'o pensamento a toda parte,
Adivinhar perigos, e evital-os :
Com militar engenho, e subtil arte
Entender os inimigos, e enganar-os,
Crer tudo em fim ; que nunca louvarei
O capitão que diga : ' Não cuidei.' "

"Such must he be, who with a martial heart
The illustrious equal would, and emulate :
Must fly with thoughtfulness to every part,
Dangers avoid and e'en anticipate ;
With military genius, subtle art,
The foe must understand and lure to fate ;
In fine, mark all ; ne'er will I praise, indeed,
The Captain who could say, ' I did not heed.' "

In the following stanza the poet finely compares the sudden unexpected onslaught of the Portuguese soldiers to the charge of an enraged bull in the ring.

CANTO I. STANZA LXXXVII.

"Qual no corro sanguino o ledo amante,
Vendo a formosa dama desejada,
O touro busca, e pondo-se diante,
Salta, corre, sibila, acena e brada :
Mas o animal atroce nesse instante,
Com a fronte cornigera inclinação,
Bramando duro corre, e os olhos cerra,
Derriba, fere, e mata e põe por terra."

"As the fond lover in the bloody ring,
Seeing his dear fair lady in the crowd,
Hastens himself before the bull to fling,
Jumps, runs, and whistles, threatens, shouts aloud ;
But suddenly the beast, all maddening,
And with his hornéd frontlet downward bowed,
Runs bellowing wild with eyes all madly shut,
Wounds, tosses, kills, and tramples under foot."

The reader will find the following version close enough, though he may be inclined to think with Mr. Dangle, in the *Critic*, that "the interpreter is the hardest to be understood of the two."

CANTO V. STANZA XCII.

"Quão doce he o louvor, e a justa gloria
Dos proprios feitos, quando são soados !
Qualquer nobre trabalha, que em memoria
Vença, ou iguale os grandes já passados :
As invejas da illustre e alheia historia
Fazem mil vezes feitos sublimados :
Quem valerosas obras exercita,
Louvor alheio muito o esperta, e incita."

"How sweet is praise and the just glory due
To our own actions when we hear the sound :
The noble-hearted toil, with hope in view
Midst the past great, or greater, to be found :
Envy of tales of the illustrious few
Has made a thousand feats sublime abound :
Whoever deeds of valour undertakes,
Him praise of others quickens and awakes."

In an Introduction which is far below the level of the translation itself, Mr. Aubertin speaks of Camoens as the father of Portuguese poetry, and shows thereby that he knows little of the great writers of the pre-Camoens period. As well might Milton be called the father of English poetry. Again, Mr. Aubertin speaks of the translator's art as equivalent to the engraver's. The parallel is ingenious, but it does not hold good. True it is that Mr. Aubertin's translation, like all even the best translations, resembles an engraving in lacking the colour, the texture, the life-giving qualities of the author's handiwork, and the subtle inexpressible grace in the touch of genius ; but, to follow out the metaphor, a good engraving reproduces form, light and shade, grouping, and proportion. If Mr. Aubertin thinks that he, or any translator of the work of a great poetic genius, can attain to even as much as this, he has failed to understand the limits of his own art. A blurred and most imperfect copy, in a different and intractable medium, is nearly all that the best translator can accomplish. Mr. Aubertin has done very well, but he has done no more than this.

OSWALD CRAWFORD.

Description of the Church dedicated to Saint Magnus and the Bishop's Palace at Kirkwall. By Sir Henry E. L. Dryden, Bart., Hon. Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. (Kirkwall: W. Peace; London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

To most of us the venerable Cathedral of the Orkneys is best known from the description in Scott's romance of *The Pirate*, and from the fine scenes which are laid in the nave. Striking and impressive as the church must always have been, the position of Kirkwall is so remote that we can hardly wonder at the little attention which it has hitherto received. It is not every antiquary who cares to face the discomforts of the northern "rösts," or the dangers of the Swelkie. Sir Henry Dryden, however, strongly feeling the attraction of these northern islands and their antiquities, has spent more than one summer at Kirkwall, and gives us, in the present *Description*, a minute account of the Church of St. Magnus, with careful measurements, ground-plans, and elevations. The work of Sir Henry Dryden is distinguished by rigid accuracy and unflagging attention to detail ; and this small book—excellently printed at Kirkwall—is no exception. We have in it, without waste of words, all that is to be known about the cathedral,

whether from personal observation or from such slight notices as occur in the Orkney-magnus and other Sagas.

Magnus—the great saint of Orkney, and of all that portion of North Britain which was more Scandanavian than Scottish—was one of those noble Northmen who, like Gunnar in the Nials Saga, and like Nial himself, stand out so sharply in the midst of surrounding ferocity and grimness. He was co-ruler of the Orkneys with his cousin Hacon; and was murdered by the latter in Egilsey on Easter Monday (April 17), 1115. The portion of the Orkneys held by Magnus was afterwards claimed by a certain Rögnvald, whose father, Kolr, had married a sister of the saint. Kolr advised Rögnvald to vow to St. Magnus that if he succeeded in establishing himself in Orkney he would build and endow a "stone minster" at Kirkwall, and dedicate it to the island saint. He was successful; and the cathedral was begun in 1137 or 1138. There was already a church of St. Olaf at Kirkwall, giving name to the place—Kirkniuvogr—the bay (vogr) of the church.

The cathedral, which lifts itself above the low houses of Kirkwall, measures in exterior length 234 ft. 6½ in. It has a nave of eight bays, a central tower and transepts, and an eastern arm which must be reckoned as of six bays, although these are unequal. The exterior width across the transepts is 101 ft. 4 in. Much of Kolr's building remains; and although the church has been extended towards the east, it preserves very nearly the original ground-plan. Part of the Norwegian Cathedral of Drontheim is of the same date, and a comparison is interesting; but St. Magnus' must for a considerable period have been by far the most important church north of the Forth. It was, no doubt, long in building; and Sir Henry Dryden distinguishes five architectural "styles"—of which the two earlier, ranging from 1137 to about 1160, and from about 1160 to 1200 are in truth Norman, with, in the latter, certain indications of progress. The later styles are richer, with stiff foliage and pointed arches of construction. It is noticeable, however, that abundant use of the semi-circular arch was retained until at least the middle of the fourteenth century. The usual triple division—main arcade, triforium, clerestory—occurs in choir, nave, and transepts, but without the equal distribution of Norwich or Durham, or the exaggerated height of the piers of Gloucester or Tewkesbury. At Kirkwall the main arcade is loftier than either of the upper divisions, but these are not entirely dwarfed as at Gloucester. The first style—that of Kolr's building—embracing all the western portion of the choir, the transepts, and part of the nave, is plain and massive, with occasional grotesque corbels, from the design of which "we may infer that moustaches but not beards were the fashion among the Northmen at that time." The best work in the cathedral belongs to the fourth style—1250-1350—when the eastern apse was pulled down, and three bays added to the choir.

Full particulars of all these changes and of all their details will be found in Sir Henry

Dryden's excellent handbook, one merit of which is that, notwithstanding its completeness, it is not too large to be conveniently carried and consulted by the student who makes his way to Kirkwall.

RICHARD JOHN KING.

AN ORIENTAL ZADKIEL.

Egyptian Calendar for the Year 1295 A.H.
(1878 A.D.). (Alexandria: A. Mourès.)

PRINTED and published in Alexandria, appropriately dedicated to a defunct *savant*, and edited, not altogether anonymously, by an Oriental scholar who disguises his name upon the title-page in an elaborate masquerade of hieroglyphics, this quaint and entertaining pamphlet may claim a foremost place among the curiosities of modern literature. It consists of an almanack; various lists of Mohammedan and Coptic festivals; a Comparative Table of the Mohammedan, Gregorian, and Julian years; a Table of the Approximate Times of Daybreak, Noon, and Sunset in Europe and the East; a Guide to the Hours of Moslem Prayer; a General Glossary; and some pages of historical and archaeological notes.

Never was information so new, so old, so varied, so fantastic, or packed in so small a compass. Travellers in Egypt, who with difficulty ascertain the dates of popular ceremonies, will be grateful for the Tables of Festivals; and it is unnecessary to point out the value of a reliable almanack in a country where time is currently computed according to three different reckonings: that is to say, the official year begins on our first of January, the Gregorian era having been adopted by the Khedive in 1876; while the Mohammedan and Coptic years date respectively from the first day of the month of Moharram (January 4), and the first day of the month of Tout (August 10 or 11). Thus, too, while it is A.D. 1878 for the Franks, and A.H. 1295 for the Mohammedans, it is the end of 1594 and the beginning of 1595 for the Copts. To traders and officials who are compelled to steer by all these reckonings at once life must be a burden.

Useful as it is in its way is Mr. Michell's Glossary, which may be described as a local gazetteer, a brief biographical dictionary of holy and historical personages, an epitome of popular customs and superstitions, and a handbook of the agricultural products and natural phenomena of the Nile Valley. Many of these *varia* are new and amusing. It is worth knowing, for instance, that some time or another on the last Friday in Ramadan, the Mosque of Amr will be caught up to heaven with all its congregation, including the Khedive or the Heir-apparent, one or other of whom is always present on this occasion; and that the Khamaseen wind (El Khamaseen meaning literally "the fifty") derives its name, according to an ancient Arab legend, from the fifty days during which Cain carried on his shoulders the wasting body of his brother Abel. One is also glad to learn that "Job took a warm bath" on the 1st of Tout; that fleas are banished from Constantinople on March 21; and that on the night known in Egypt as Leylet es-Saratàn, a still more objectionable insect may be exorcised by

means of a talismanic writing which records how "the Bugs came—the Bugs went—the Bugs died." Passing to sober fact, we are told that the Fellah distinguishes some thirty varieties of the date-palm on this side of the First Cataract; and that chickens artificially hatched lack the maternal instinct, and refuse to sit on eggs.

By far the most curious part of Mr. Michell's pamphlet, however, is the Kalendar, based, as he states, on a comparative study of the ordinary almanacks published in Cairo during the last seven years. Now, an ordinary Egyptian almanack is, in fact, a modernised version of the old Coptic Almanack, with Mohammedan interpolations; just as the old Coptic Almanack was a survival of the kalendar of the ancient Egyptians. Inasmuch, therefore, as this present pamphlet reproduces pretty strictly the contents of the old Coptic Almanack, it also reproduces the traditional maxims of that great people whose literature was already venerable in the time of Moses. It is among the ephemerid notices that we must look for these utterances of a far-distant past—utterances which, as Mr. Michell justly observes, sum up the wisdom of ages in matters of agriculture and hygiene, and "embalm the thoughts and observations of the most ancient of mummies."

Perhaps to those who have never heard of the IV. Sallier Papyrus this may sound a little too much like conjecture. Perhaps, seeing that he makes no reference to it in the course of his notes, Mr. Michell himself may be of that number. Yet in the IV. Sallier Papyrus (translated into French by the learned and elegant pen of M. Chabas) the British Museum possesses a splendid fragment of a genuine Egyptian kalendar, consisting of twenty-five pages of very beautiful hieratic writing of the Ramesside period. This precious MS., of which the beginning and the end are unhappily lost, contains seven complete months and part of two others. Three months and twenty-four days only are missing. Nor is this the only extant specimen of an ancient Egyptian almanack. The Leyden Museum contains a short papyrus of the five intercalary days by means of which the Egyptian astronomers supplemented the imperfect year of 360 days. The Louvre has a fragment of a kalendar in granite, representing the thirty-six decades of the Egyptian year under the form of human-headed hawks navigating the celestial aether; while the walls of the Temples of Medinet Haboo, Denderah, and Edfoo are rich in sculptured lists of fasts, festivals, lucky and unlucky days. To collate these and to compare them with Mr. Michell's pamphlet would be an interesting task, but one far in excess of my present limits. I must therefore be content to indicate here and there such points of correspondence with the kalendar of the IV. Sallier Papyrus as occur to me by the way.

The Coptic year of to-day is identical in all respects with the year of the pyramid-builders and the Pharaohs. It consists in like manner of twelve months of thirty days each, and five superadded days called *Nási*. These days are described in the hieroglyphic texts as "the five days over above the year." The names of the months are also identical.

with those of the ancient Egyptian months—Thoth surviving as Tout, Hathor as Hatour, &c. Most of these months (probably all, though all have not been satisfactorily identified) perpetuate the names of ancient Egyptian deities. The modern almanack is primarily a gardener's and farmer's guide, and is much taken up by short directions for planting, harvesting, ploughing, pruning, the cutting of dykes, the breeding of cattle, and so forth. It also abounds in medical advice of a very primitive kind. On August 8 (Gregorian style) cold water should be drunk before breakfast; and on November 20, warm water. On August 24 one may expect to be troubled with "itching of the body;" and on the 14th of the same month, by "feebleness of the bile." On December 8 it is well to eat hot food, "to warm the stomach;" and on February 25 one must be prepared for "a movement of the humours of the body"—whatever that appalling symptom may be.

The IV. Sallier Papyrus, being essentially of a religious and prophetic character, touches upon none of these topics; but it is reasonable to conclude that a more homely kalendar may have been in use among the agriculturists of ancient Egypt. Mr. Michell apparently inclines to believe that some of the ephemeridæ yet current in the columns of the Coptic Almanack bear direct internal evidence of immemorial antiquity—such, for instance, as the entries which note the mating and laying-seasons for ostriches, and the proper time for cutting ebony. Now, the ostrich and the ebony-tree have long ceased to be denizens of either Egypt or Nubia—if, indeed, the latter ever flourished on Egyptian soil. Neither, at all events, is now met north of Dongola; a circumstance compared by Mr. Michell to the disappearance, or diminution, of other birds and other plants, such as the ibis, the lotus, and the papyrus, which, he says, "some would explain by supposed changes in the physical conditions of the country." Such physical changes, it is true, might have been brought about by that great catastrophe which at some unknown date diverted the Nile from its ancient bed between Philæ and Assouan, and reduced to sterility the fertile plains of Nubia; but considering that the whole of Ethiopia, from the Fourth to the Sixth Cataracts, belonged to Egypt under the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties, would it not be less hazardous to assume that the ostrich and the ebony found recognition in some kalendar of that period simply as valued products of a distant part of the Empire? Nor is the rest of Mr. Michell's argument altogether happy, for the lotus still flourishes in the Delta; the papyrus (which may yet be found on the borders of Lake Menzaleh) dwindled in consequence of the restrictions placed upon its growth by Ptolemy Epiphanes, when the manufacture of papyrus became a Government monopoly; and the ibis, which after all was but a season-visitant, may, like other migratory birds, have changed its haunts for reasons less weighty than climatic revolutions. Other entries relating to the rise and fall of the Euphrates may possibly point, as Mr. Michell suggests, to the period of Egyptian conquest in Mesopotamia.

In lucky and unlucky days, and in days when certain things were prohibited, both the Coptic Kalendar and the Kalendar of the IV. Sallier Papyrus abound. Sometimes—although the papyrus is as old as the time of Moses and the Coptic Kalendar was published only the other day—those warnings actually correspond in every leading particular. Thus on the 19th Hatour (Coptic Almanack) we are told to "avoid voyaging in the Mediterranean Sea;" while against the 19th Hathor (IV. Sall. Pap.) we find "whirlwinds are engendered in the heavens: sail not upon the waters either going or coming." Again, 13th Amshir (Coptic Almanack) is entered as the first *Gamreh*, the word *Gamreh* (literally signifying "live coal") being in use to express a seven-days' period of hot spring fog; while the corresponding 13th of Meshir (IV. Sall. Pap.) records how on this day "the eye of Sekhet* became terrible, and infested the fields with vapours." The 23rd of Toubeh (Coptic Almanack) and the 23rd of Tobi (IV. Sall. Pap.) also strike the same key-note; the former noting a general "diminution of illnesses," the latter affirming that "whosoever is born on this day will live long."

Of unlucky birthdays and their frightful consequences, the IV. Sallier Papyrus makes out an alarming catalogue. It was difficult, in fact, for an ancient Egyptian to come into the world under even moderately favourable conditions. If born on Paophi 4, he would die of the pestilence; if on the 23rd, he is foredoomed to be eaten by a crocodile; if on the 27th, he is stung to death by a serpent. If born on the 12th of Choiack, "his ears will cause his death;" and if on the 20th, "he will die blind." So also there were other days which entailed death by wounds, by drowning, and the like. Once launched upon life, he was perpetually beset by evil influences and hampered by innumerable prohibitions. There were days of ill-omen when he was forbidden to bathe, to eat fruit or fish, to drink beer, to burn oil, to kindle a fire, to carry a light, to kill poultry, to receive strangers, to look at a rat or a husbandman, or even to speak in a loud voice. There were some three or four days in every month when he must neither cross the threshold of his house, nor do any manner of work. He might "look at nothing, no matter what," on the 2nd of Choiack; and on the 2nd of Pharmuthi "everything was forbidden." A religious reason is almost invariably given for these rules of conduct. There is war in heaven; or lamentation at Abydos; or it is a day when the gods walk abroad, and no man may meet them. Each day has also its hieroglyphic sign indicating a good, bad, or mixed influence.

The unlucky days of the month as they appear in the Coptic Almanack, are few in comparison with those of the ancient kalendar; but they are liberally supplemented from the days of the week. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday are permanently unfortunate. Wednesday is also considered unlucky by the upper classes. Thursday

* *Sekhet* was a lioness-headed goddess symbolical of the fierce and fatal power of the sun; *Bast*, or *Pash*, another form of the same deity, represents the beneficent warmth of the orb.

evening according to the Moslems, and Saturday evening according to the Copts, is most propitious for weddings. The reading of new books should be begun on Wednesdays; "if begun on any other day, they are not likely to be finished."

Want of space compels me to dismiss very briefly the startling novelties in history and science which enliven the columns of this Oriental Zadkiel. Some, nevertheless, are too delightful to be passed over. One envies people who can believe that "serpents become blind" on December 19, and "open their eyes" on March 24; that March 10 beholds "the birth of grasshoppers," and April 28 "the birth of bees;" that "the interior of the earth is cooled" on July 22, and "warmed" on December 21; that locusts die, "if there are any," on July 6; and that on April 30 "if rain falls, pearls will be found in shells." July 11 commemorates "the death of Solomon—God bless him!" and June 20 records "the death of worms." On October 29 "it is agreeable to look at the clouds." Residents in Egypt, however, will take most comfort in learning that there is at least one day in the year (May 24) when "the rage of fleas subsides."

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

Histoire du Brésil Français au seizième siècle.

Par Paul Gaffarel, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de Dijon. (Paris.)

It is gratifying to observe that the illustrious and lamented D'Avezac—whose loss not only France, but all lovers of the history of geographical discovery had to deplore three years ago—has left behind him, fostered by his kindly encouragement, some worthy aspirants to the fame which he himself had so nobly earned. Among these very honourable mention may be made of M. Gabriel Gravier, of Rouen, and of Prof. Paul Gaffarel, of Dijon, the author of the volume of which we have now to speak. Industry in the collection of materials, an important virtue in the work of an historian, characterises both these writers. In the present work of over five hundred pages, the intercourse of the French with the coast of Brazil in the sixteenth century is ably treated of; and two hundred pages of very good writing are devoted to the history of that attempt at colonisation of Brazil which was commenced by Nicolas Durand de Villegaignon, nephew of the illustrious Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, in 1555, and carried on for some dozen years with very fluctuating success. This bold adventurer, who was a native, not of Provence, as stated by Southey, but of the town of Provins, in the Isle de France, established a colony of Calvinists at Rio Janeiro. In an island about a mile in circumference, near the entrance of the harbour, he built a fort on a rock about fifty feet high, which he named Fort Coligny, after the admiral under whose auspices the expedition had set out. Difficulties in the matter of supplies, however, combined with acts of severity on the part of Villegaignon, led to discontent, rebellion, and, finally, to failure: for, with such elements of weakness in the colony, their predecessors, the Portuguese, had comparatively easy work in gaining the mastery. The catastrophe was well deserved, for

Villegaignon had turned traitor to Coligny, to whose interest in the Reformed religion he had appealed in order to secure his influence and his money. He turned Catholic, quarrelled with Geneva, and became an intolerant tyrant to the colonists. The French were finally expelled. They made, however, several attempts to found colonies in Brazil in the course of the century, but always without success.

That a series of events comparatively so insignificant should have been deemed sufficient to warrant so full-mouthed a title as that which has been given to the volume before us—viz., *French Brazil in the Sixteenth Century*—is somewhat amusing. It reminds one of the yet more bombastic appellation adopted by the French geographer, André Thevet, who, in consequence of the same series of events, seems to have looked upon the whole continent as already belonging to France, and entitled his book *Les Singularités de la France Antarctique, autrement nommée Amérique*. Much concession, however, may be made to the love of country and the love of glory—both of which are excellent qualities, and notably conspicuous in the French character—especially if they be exhibited solely in the exaggeration of well-attested facts. But in the name of history, in the name of truth, which is the only concrete on which history should be founded, nay, in the name of the very glory of France herself, we must enter our emphatic protest against the perpetuation of that system of making unfounded claims to priority in geographical discovery which has so long been persistently carried on in France. It is needless here to do more than refer to the series of French pretensions to the discovery of the West Coast of Africa before the Portuguese, which have been confuted in the *Life of Prince Henry the Navigator*, or to that fabricated story of a voyage to Guinea in 1364 by “Monsire Jehan Prunaut” of Rouen, which M. Lucien de Rosny professed to have extracted from a volume lent to him by a certain untraceable Mr. William Carter, described as “un homme distingué d’Oxford Street,” which was adopted, doubtless in all honourable faith, by M. Pierre Margry in his *Navigations françaises, &c.* (Paris, 1867), but which the eminent French philologist, M. Francisque Michel, subsequently assured the present writer he might have spared himself the trouble of confuting on geographical and historical grounds, inasmuch as the language of the text did not correspond with the French of the period. We have now to deal with a startling pretension to a French discovery of America anterior to Columbus, which it had been better for the dignity of M. Gaffarel’s book if he had allowed to pass unmentioned altogether. In a little work in two volumes (Paris, 1785), entitled *Mémoires chronologiques pour servir à l’Histoire de Dieppe et à celle de la Navigation française*, by a M. Desmarquets—than which a work more abounding in falsehood could scarcely be found—it is represented that in 1488 (i.e., four years before Columbus crossed the Atlantic, and twelve years before Brazil was discovered by the Spaniard Pinzon and by the Portuguese Cabral) a certain Dieppese, named Cousin,

discovered the mouth of the Amazon, and in the second half of his expedition doubled the Cape, and showed the road to Hindustan, eight years before Da Gama effectually accomplished that feat. M. Gaffarel commences his volume with the advocacy of this pretension, repeated from an article of his in the *Revue Politique et Littéraire* for May, 1874. M. Estancelin, in his *Recherches sur les Voyages et Découvertes des Navigateurs Normands* (Paris, 1832), has devoted a chapter full of ingenious arguments to the maintenance of this amazing claim; and M. Gravier, already mentioned, asserts it as if it were an indisputable fact. As, however, the primary authority for the claim is the aforesaid M. Desmarquets, whose work is declared to be founded on official documents, let us see what he himself says. These are his words:—

“A young captain, named Cousin, who had distinguished himself by his bravery in capturing some English vessels, sailed from Dieppe in the beginning of the year 1488. He was the first man in the universe who had been able to take the elevation in the midst of the ocean. This he had done in pursuance of the lessons of Descaliers (the best mathematician and astronomer of his time); so that he no longer hugged the coast as his predecessors had done. After two months he reached an unknown land, where he found the mouth of a large river, which he named the Maragnon. By the elevation which he there took, he perceived that in order to reach the coast of Adra he must sail southwards, but bearing to the east. By doing this he first made the discovery of the point of Africa, and gave the name of ‘Aiguilles’ to a bank which he there observed. This young captain returned to Dieppe in the course of 1489.”

Further on he says:—

“In order to turn to account the possibility of reaching India, the merchants gave Cousin the command of three well-armed ships laden with merchandise. Descaliers assured the captain of success if he attended to the observations with which he supplied him in writing, and to the true position of India, which he described to him. Cousin had learnt his lesson too well not to conform to it. He sailed midway between Africa and America, which he had discovered, turned the Cape des Aiguilles, reached India, where he exchanged his merchandise to very great profit, and returned to Dieppe about two years after his departure.”

In this position of things we need to know more of this Descaliers, to whose scientific acumen these great results were due. M. Desmarquets tells us that he was born about 1440, and speaks of him as the “Abbé Descaliers, a priest of Arques, and the best mathematician and astronomer of his time.” Now, it happens that there is in the British Museum a most superb MS. map of the world on vellum, the execution of which might fairly warrant a compatriot in paying a compliment such as that just quoted to its author, whose name with the date stands thus on the map: “Faicte à Arques par Pierres [sic] Desceliers Pbre [priest] l’an 1550.” Another by the same hand, dated 1553, has recently been offered for sale to the British Museum. Thus we have two names, differing only by one letter, of priests at Arques, both pre-eminent as mathematicians and hydrographers, one in 1488, and the other in 1553. The two names represent either two persons or one. If two, then M. Desmarquets is stultified by the force of facts, for fortunately he mentions

by name all the successors of his “Descaliers” in the school of hydrography at Arques, even far beyond the period of the indubitable “Desceliers” of the Museum map, yet the author of this exquisite geographical monument is left unmentioned. But if, as is the reasonable inference from this fact, the two names represent one individual, and if M. Desmarquets is right in making him born about 1440, then he was 113 years old when he made the map recently offered to the museum. But as we trace no single evidence of hydrographic skill existing at Arques before the middle of the sixteenth century, the inevitable conclusion is that the unquestionable Pierre Desceliers of 1550 and 1553, and Cousin, who, by Desmarquets’ account, was second in succession to Descaliers in the chair of hydrography at Arques, have been carried back in their existence more than half a century in order to give an appearance of reality to discoveries which have not been recorded elsewhere. The provoking part of the business is that M. Gaffarel is fully acquainted with all these facts, and states them with a frankness which makes one thankful as one reads. He is quite well aware of the maps and their dates. He acknowledges that there exists no authentic proof of these discoveries. He acknowledges that “Desmarquets wilfully mixes up falsehood and truth, confuses dates and persons, and exaggerates the importance of the doings of the Dieppese.” Yet, in spite of all this, M. Gaffarel condescends to dally with another of Desmarquets’ untruthful vagaries, too long to deal with in detail here, and combines therewith conjectural suggestions of possibilities, unsupported by one particle of historical evidence, and the outcome of it all is the following sentence: “De tout ce qui précède, n’avons-nous pas le droit de conclure que notre compatriote fut le précurseur immédiat de Colomb?” Assuredly this is not the manner in which history should be written, and it is with pain and regret that we read such language. In all faithful friendliness we would recommend to the rising historians of France that they abjure from henceforth these spurious and empty pretensions, which, to use the gentlest possible expression, detract from, instead of adding to, the glory of their country.

R. H. MAJOR.

Gerrit Smith. A Biography. By Octavius Brooks Frothingham. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THIS is the record of a remarkable life, all the more because he who lived it was of intellectual powers by no means extraordinary. It is rare that the force of character in the higher affairs of the world receives so notable an illustration as in Mr. Frothingham’s narrative. For at least a generation the mansion of Gerrit Smith in central New York was a point of interest to larger numbers of people than some European Courts, and of more importance to the course of human events. The historic combinations which planted a Dutch community in the largest State of the American Union is mainly represented to Englishmen in the delightful tales of Washington Irving, and the quaint drama which Mr. Jefferson has

made so familiar; for Americans it has remained in many an actual career, and in none more romantic and dramatic than that of the subject of this memoir—a man who threw himself and his wealth into every reform and movement of his country which corresponded with those which made the achievements of his ancestors in Holland the worthy theme of Motley.

The fortune of Gerrit Smith began with his father, who about the close of the last century was a poor youth in partnership with John Jacob Astor, then as poor as himself, their small trade being in furs bought of the Indians—it is to be feared, with that "Indian money" whose value depended on savage eyes. In pursuance of this business Peter Smith, the father, went to reside in central New York, separated in a friendly way from Astor, and lived to accumulate lands to the extent of "nearer a million than half a million acres." He seems to have been otherwise remarkable only for the vast number of pious tracts which he distributed over his acres. His fourth child, Gerrit, was born in 1797, graduated at Hamilton College in 1818, was remarkably handsome in person, and universally popular among his young friends on account of his merry and social disposition. He studied well, was an enthusiastic admirer of Junius and Byron, married the daughter of the College President the year after graduation, and, she having died the same year, was three years later with his second wife settled down to the business of managing the estates which destiny had assigned him. Notwithstanding all this property the financial crisis of 1837 brought him into severe straits, and he was enabled to get through them only by the assistance of his father's old partner, Mr. Astor, who lent him in one sum a quarter of a million of dollars, trusting to the bare word of Mr. Smith for the several weeks before securities could be made out.

When Gerrit Smith became master of his fortune again he conceived the extraordinary idea that it was a providential trust to him to be bestowed on others. From this it easily followed that spirits and even flesh-food were abjured, and charity became the chief, not to say the excessive, indulgence at Smithfield. The stream of bounties flowed steadily with vast range, from the thousands that annually subsidised ten colleges to the donation which assisted some poor scholar in his pursuits; from the ransom of a negro far away in the South to the golden fortress which defended a territory from slavery. Thirty thousand dollars go one day to give Oswego a free library, another day sees the like sum sent out for distribution among the destitute old maids and widows of his State. The poor of England and Ireland, the Poles, Greeks and Cubans participated in this munificence. The people of his own neighbourhood appear to have come to regard the Peterboro bounties as having some relation to the seasons.

"To redeem farms, to buy unproductive land, to send children to school, applications were made from every part of the country. A girl wants a piano; a boy wants money to buy a watch, and encloses a photographic likeness of himself, to be returned in case the request is declined. A woman solicits the gift of an alpaca dress, and is particular that the trimming be sent with it."

An English visitor—and many such have been entertained at Peterboro—might feel on approaching the venerable homestead, with its long portico and high pillars, that he was entering some baronial estate and mansion of his own country which had slightly relapsed towards a more primitive condition. Passing through the park with its neat church, entering the wide hall, greeted by the venerable and noble-looking gentleman, with manners at once modest and imperial, one would almost expect to meet presently a company of courtly personages in fine attire. The stately old mansion framed a more unique picture than that. In the dining-room—where Mr. Smith did not impose his vegetarian principles on his guests—there were found almost daily at the feast men and women from the political, moral and social highways and byways.

"I have seen eating in peace, at one time, at dinner in his house—all welcome guests—an Irish Catholic priest, a Hicksite (rationalist) Quakeress minister, a Calvinistic Presbyterian deacon of the Jonathan Edward School, two Abolition lecturers, a Seventh-day Baptist, a shouting Methodist, a Whig pro-slavery Member of Congress, a Democratic official of the 'Sam Young School,' a southern ex-slaveholder and a runaway slave, Lewis Washington by name, also his wife, one or more relatives, and 'Aunt Betsy' Kely. And he managed them all. Not one was neglected. He did the honours of his table, carving his meats like a gentleman bred and to the manner born; conversing with each in such a sweet way as to disarm all criticism, and making everyone feel that, if he could be other than himself, he would rather be Gerrit Smith than any man living."

While Mr. Smith had mental energy he had not much individuality of mind, and it is this fact which makes his life especially interesting, as dialling, so to say, the changes of opinion which went on around him and in him, in obedience to necessary conditions. Where the father had distributed tracts the son built a church to God, in its way as memorable as that at Ferney inscribed *Deo erexit Voltaire*; and yet there was nothing sceptical about Gerrit Smith's mind. Beginning in strict orthodoxy, he ended with being an officer of the Free Religious Association; and this apparently long journey meant only the practical exigencies of a philanthropist whose natural simplicity of mind and independence of character, as well as position, rendered casuistry impossible. It appears at first glance even grotesque, amid the problems of our time, to find an eminent man led into heresy by moral objection to the wine made at Cana—not to the miracle on the authenticity of which the objection rested, but solely to the encouragement which drunkenness might derive from it. This appears to have first led Mr. Smith to deny that Christ could be regarded as a teacher for all time, while he freely admitted that wine-drinking might represent the wisdom and science of the first century. The arguments adduced by the advocates of slavery from the provisions in the Bible recognising that institution had a similar effect on his practical mind: it was so much the worse for the Bible. This progress in disbelief of a mind naturally credulous was completed by his experiences of its first steps. The anger of the Presbyterians at

loss of so munificent a patron; the outcries of all sects at the encouragement this prince of Peterboro was giving to "infidelity;" sectarian horror at the presence of a church diffusing rationalism and "radicalism"—all were faithfully registered in Gerrit Smith's catholic nature, and summed at last in his connexion with the Free Religious Association, of which his biographer is president. Intellectual denials succeeded at a later period, but at all times his opposition to current dogmas—"theologies" he called them—was chiefly the other side of his warm moral and humane nature. Perhaps it is the biographer's patience in penetrating this heart beneath the heretical anachronisms and eccentricities which has enabled him to give, occasionally, sympathetic statements where, intellectually, he could have but little sympathy. At times, indeed, one feels that the biographer is labouring with his subject; but no one acquainted with his works need be told that Mr. Frothingham has the art of beguiling a reader along roads which few companions could make other than weary.

Mr. Smith was a valiant leader of the Anti-Slavery party in his State, and was by it nominated to be Governor of New York in 1858. He was twice nominated for the Presidency of the United States by parties of reformers, but declined the candidature. The warm interest with which he espoused the cause of freedom for Kansas—to which he contributed 16,000 dols.—brought him into relations with John Brown, who was executed, in 1859, for an armed invasion of Virginia to liberate the slaves. The death of his old friend, the violent partisan efforts to involve him in the affair, coming upon him soon after a fatiguing electioneering canvas, brought on fever and temporary insanity. During the war he was active, and devoted his money and energy to the work of suppressing the rebellion; and when it was suppressed he intervened to secure the release of Jefferson Davis from prison. His hatred of war was instinctive, and he was anxious to have all traces of it wiped out and forgotten. But it is certain that Gerrit Smith was not the man for ordinary political work. When he was nominated for Governor, Horace Greeley remarked that if the State were New Jerusalem instead of New York Gerrit Smith would be admirably qualified; and the criticism was one which the later incidents of his life justified. He was just the man for a plain straightforward moral agitation. His sturdy Dutch nature required a sure cause, and slavery was as clear an aim as Spain with its Inquisition to his ancestors. For the precisions of organisation he had no talent, and it would appear possible that Captain John Brown recognised this, and never confided to him fully the nature of his scheme for a raid on Virginia, rather than that Gerrit Smith should have timidly disowned any real complicity with that event. This latter suspicion of his biographer is the chief drawback to the pleasure afforded by a work conscientiously written, and pregnant with suggestion concerning facts and tendencies in America of far wider bearing than even the large influence of Gerrit Smith.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

Early History of the Colony of Victoria, from its Discovery to its Establishment as a self-governing Province of the British Empire.
By Francis Peter Labilliere. (Sampson Low & Co.)

MR. LABILLIERE'S two volumes contain a mass of information which is likely to prove attractive to the colonist who delights in every detail of the discovery and settlement of the land of his birth or adoption, but which can hardly excite an equal amount of interest in a reader who surveys Australia from the distant latitude of London. It is true that Mr. Labilliere rescues from oblivion many important journals, despatches and reports, which have long lain buried in Blue Books or in the archives of the Record Office. But the English reader, however anxious he may be to improve his mind by acquaintance with the doings of the men who founded our empire at the antipodes, would certainly have been glad if Mr. Labilliere had compressed his materials into at least half the space they occupy. Although he shows considerable literary aptitude in those parts of his work which are the exclusive product of his own pen, he has fallen into the error of so multiplying extracts that a story which might have been easily told in one volume is expanded into two.

Mr. Labilliere, however, publishes the text of some original documents which are well entitled to the place he has given them in his narrative. This remark is specially true of the log, now for the first time printed, in which Lieutenant Murray describes his discovery and survey of Port Phillip Bay. This gentleman was singularly deficient in literary skill, and had an awkward habit of putting capital letters in the wrong places; but his log is full of information, and is written with sailor-like frankness and simplicity. The woods which skirt the shore remind him of nothing so much as Blackheath and Greenwich Park. "The hills and valleys," he says, "rise and fall with inexpressible elegance." The comparison, it will be thought, rather magnifies the beauties of those pleasant suburbs of London. Unfortunately he had a hostile encounter with a party of natives. Perhaps his having previously arrayed some of them in white shirts may have wounded their sense of propriety, and induced them to attempt warlike reprisals. Nevertheless he pays these untutored savages a tribute of respect for the skill which he says they displayed in the workmanship of their lines and baskets. On March 9, 1802, he hoisted the British flag and formally took possession of the country in the name of "his Sacred Majesty George III. of Great Britain and Ireland." The impressions of the first settlers of the value of the territory were most unfavourable. Governor King, in 1803, considered it "totally unfit" to be a place of settlement at all; while Lieutenant Tuckey, with a fatal weakness for prophecy, predicted that the kangaroo would remain for ages undisturbed lord of the soil. A generation elapsed before justice was done to Port Phillip. In 1837 Captain Hovell pledged his "reputation as an old settler and traveller, that the Port Phillip country, when put up to sale by public competition,

would add to the colonial revenue at least one million sterling." This is by no means the only instance in which the pioneers of settlement in Australia have egregiously underrated the productiveness of the soil and its fitness for colonisation.

Mr. Batman's expedition to Port Phillip forms one of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Labilliere's work. He gives the text of the well-known deed by which three brothers named Jagajaga, together with four other chiefs of a native tribe called "Dustigallar," agreed to cede to John Batman five hundred thousand acres of land for twenty pairs of blankets, thirty tomahawks, one hundred knives, fifty pairs of scissors, thirty looking-glasses, two hundred handkerchiefs, one hundred pounds of flour, and six shirts—surely a bargain which the most astute Israelite would find it difficult to match, and which, now that the aborigines generally have had their wits sharpened by contact with white men, it would perhaps be impossible to repeat. We need hardly say that Mr. Batman's bargain was not confirmed by the British authorities, although the natives derived little benefit from its being disallowed. Now that New Guinea is being opened up, we may look for similar transactions in that island, unless at the outset the Government effectually interfere for the protection of the natives; and this, we may add, the Pacific Islanders' Protection Bill (No. 2) gives them power to do, without resorting to the extreme measure of annexation.

The story of William Buckley, like that of Margaret Catchpole, belongs to the romance of convict life in Australia. Buckley had been a private in the 4th Regiment, and, having been convicted either of receiving stolen property or of being concerned in an attempt upon the life of the Duke of Kent (for the accounts curiously vary), he was sentenced to transportation for life. On arriving at Port Phillip in 1802 he absconded; and, after a year's solitary wanderings on the sea coast, he fell in with a tribe of natives with whom he resided for a period of thirty-three years without ever meeting with a white man until he discovered Mr. Batman's party, and saved them from a treacherous attack at the hands of a wandering band of native warriors. It is believed that he owed his safety to his gigantic size and ferocious appearance. A more romantic explanation is that, having taken a spear from the grave of a dead chief, he was supposed by the natives to be their defunct leader come to life in a new body. It appears that the ideas of the laws of nature which these people had formed were equally original. They imagined that the world was supported by props which were in charge of a man who lived at the extremity of the earth, and that unless the props were renewed from time to time, the whole fabric would tumble to pieces. It is hardly surprising that cunning chiefs should occasionally take advantage of such delusions for their own private ends.

Mr. Labilliere devotes some space to the foundation and early progress of Melbourne. While Batman was negotiating with the natives and inducing them to part with their birthright for a few blankets and tomahawks,

John Pascoe Fawkner was making arrangements to settle on that bank of the Yarra where Melbourne now stands. Mr. Labilliere thus apportions the credit due to the early settlers:—"The Hentys were the first pioneers of the colony; Batman the first coloniser of the shores of Port Phillip Bay, and Fawkner the founder of Melbourne." Such men, we think, have established as good a claim to be remembered as explorers like Flinders or Sturt. Mr. Henty, whose family justly earned a reputation for humanity by the tact with which they gained the confidence of the natives, is the only one of the three original founders of the colony who still lives; although when the Duke of Edinburgh visited Melbourne both Fawkner and Henty took part in presenting an address to the Duke from inhabitants of twenty-five years' standing. This fact shows that in the present century nations have been born, and even reached a certain degree of maturity, in the brief space of a single human life. For many years the home Government were opposed to any large extension of settlement on the Australian continent, but the persistence of the early colonists at last overcame official inertia. Lord Glenelg, in a statesmanlike despatch dated April 13, 1836, frankly recognised the fact that the motives which were urging mankind to break through the obstacles that had been placed in the way of their settlement in new countries were "too strong to be encountered with effect by ordinary means." The Colonial Secretary was even induced to admit that "deliberate reflection" might have recommended the encouragement of settlements at such places as Port Phillip and Twofold Bay. The early colonists at Port Phillip were without any regularly constituted authority, but they improvised a provisional Government, which, without imitating the excesses of Californian or Kansas vigilance committees, proved strong enough to preserve order and to protect the natives. Mr. Anthony Trollope has stated that Port Phillip was first occupied by convicts sent thither from the parent colony. There does not appear to be any solid foundation for this statement, which, as might be expected, has given great offence to the Victorians.

The early land disputes in the Port Phillip territory belong to a class of questions which may safely be allowed to rest in peace; but we may remark that in a chapter in which the author graphically describes his personal recollections of the colony, he states that about the year 1841 or 1842 his father purchased an acre of ground in Melbourne for 300*l.* or 400*l.*, and that recently no less a sum than 700*l.* a foot has been asked for land in the same quarter of the city. The name of Mr. Robert Lowe figures prominently in the early history of the colony. He was nominated a member of the Legislature of New South Wales in 1843; and Sir George Gipps, in notifying the event to the late Lord Stanley, described him as "a man of first-rate abilities and a fluent speaker." Mr. Lowe justified his reputation by delivering a powerful speech in favour of separating the Port Phillip territory from New South Wales and erecting it into a separate colony—a policy which led to the formation

of the great self-governing dependency of Victoria. Another familiar name which occurs in Mr. Labilliere's pages is that of Sir Arthur Cotton. Seven miles from Ballarat, Sir Arthur engaged in an irrigation experiment more remarkable than any he has since tried in India. When the most profitable use the Victorians could find for their mutton was to boil it down for tallow, it occurred to Sir Arthur to employ for purposes of irrigation the soup or gravy which flowed from the melting-vats. By means of sluices and trenches he distributed the rich liquid over the neighbouring lands; and magnificent crops, in both fields and gardens, were the result. The history of irrigation in India contains, as Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Smollett have both shown in the House of Commons, some strange episodes, but none, we suspect, so novel as Sir Arthur's curious experiment at Ballarat.

F. W. CHESSON.

NEW NOVELS.

Sunshine and Snow. By Hawley Smart. In Three Volumes. (Chapman & Hall.)

Roy's Wife. By G. J. Whyte-Melville. In Two Volumes. (Chapman & Hall.)

Lady's Holm. By Annie L. Walker. In Three Volumes. (S. Tinsley.)

Frozen Hearts. By G. Webb Appleton. In Three Volumes. (S. Tinsley.)

Christiern the Wicked. By Henry Tagson. From the German. Translated by the Author. (S. Tinsley.)

The Baron of Eppendorf; or, The Poor Clare. By John J. Hayden. (S. Tinsley.)

If in *Sunshine and Snow* Hawley Smart is not at his very highest, he at least makes some approach to his best efforts. There is much more plot, much more good description, and more ambitious character-painting than in some of his lighter productions. We have the same bright and "rattling" racing and hunting sketches with which in his other stories he has made us so familiar; and besides there is a first-rate description of pike-fishing on a winter day—one of those ideal winter days which in all its charm he brings vividly before us by a few bold and graphic touches. We prefer this chapter in some respects to the one in which the "roaring game" is described. The battle of the "Witching Channel Stane" is, however, very well managed, though it looks a little as if it had been got up for the occasion. The game and subsequent proceedings are much enhanced by the humours of "the Laird," a certain Mr. Campbell Macgregor, a curious mixture of the Highlander and Frenchman, the "production of a race who, while speaking French and broken English, had a wondrous reverence for all the old Highland customs." One of these was the consumption of an unlimited amount of "the crathur," which, after the repast of the "beef and greens" was over, had been so freely indulged in that "the Laird" was with difficulty persuaded that he did not live in the cathedral, and Mr. Cherriton, familiarly known as "The Chirper," one of Her Majesty's officers, was with even a

greater amount of difficulty got home to his hotel. Chapters such as these form pleasant interludes in the course of a story which is very well told. The old artist and reformed gambler, Clarisse Lydon's father, Clarisse herself, "Uncle Robert," the jovial sporting good-hearted rector of Ringstone, and the old dowager, being particularly good studies, not to mention our friend "The Chirper," whose little weaknesses are always getting him into scrapes, from the consequences of which his friends, attached to him for his many really good qualities, have enough to do in saving him.

Bright, interesting, and thoroughly readable as all Major Whyte-Melville's books are, it does not seem to me that *Roy's Wife* is conceived in his best vein, or executed in his happiest manner. Its opening chapters are in some respects the best. A gentleman, Mr. Roy, of Royston, is sitting in the Imperial Hotel, at Beachmouth, having chased away some dull thoughts with a pint of port. His present occupation is speculating about a lady, who by herself, and with her back turned towards him, is eating a solitary dinner. He is evidently well satisfied with his study, for when she rises, and he gets a good view of her face and figure, he says to himself as she leaves the room, "You darling! That is the nicest woman I ever saw in my life." Next morning, after his bathe, we find him stopping at her bedroom door, lifting one of her little boots in a "tender, almost reverent hand," and, "but for footsteps in the passage, he would have defied blacking and pressed it to his lips"—a proceeding much more explainable and natural if it had taken place the night before, after another turn at the port, instead of in early morning, after his swim. Soon afterwards he makes her acquaintance under circumstances a little embarrassing to a modest young woman, for she has taken off those "dear" boots, also her stockings, and with tucked-up garments is wading knee-deep in the water to rescue a little frightened and dangerously situated child. A very brief courtship follows this curious introduction, and in a short time they are married. The reader would, however, almost require to be assured of their identity, for when they appear on the scene a few weeks after their wedding, they are strangely unlike the two people whose acquaintanceship he made in the earlier chapters. Nelly—for such is the name of the wearer of the "dear" boots—has become decidedly stupid and slightly vulgar; Mr. Roy has become brutal in his manner and jealous in his nature. Marriage, no doubt, is a great disenchanter and transformer; but in so short a time it can hardly work so magical a change as is here indicated. A vulgar jade of a housekeeper, who is also an elegant letter-writer and forger, and a pleasant though somewhat unscrupulous man of the world—Lord Fitzowen—succeed in bringing matters to a crisis between the newly-married couple, and a separation is the result. Nelly, with whom, of course, are the sympathies of the reader, goes back to her aunt's hotel; Mr. Roy to flirt with the lady who formerly jilted him, now a frisky and frivolous young widow. An extraordinary sailor appears on the scene, and by dint of some common-sense

and the use of a deal of nautical language, succeeds in bringing matters right again, and also in gaining a wife for himself.

Within the last few years Miss Walker has been steadily winning for herself a very good position among those writers who manufacture pleasantly-written and wholesome, if not profoundly absorbing, stories, the plots of which are well constructed, and the details patiently elaborated. Her *A Canadian Heroine* still lingers with a considerable degree of vividness in one's memory; and in her present venture, without producing such a striking and in some respects so painful a picture as the Canadian heroine's father presented, she has made a very considerable advance in all the requisites of a good story. As a piece of genuine, careful, and successful work, *Lady's Holm* will bear a very favourable comparison with most of the "new novels" of this season. There are a grace and ease in the writing, a faithfulness in the execution, a tenderness in the manipulation which more than make up for a certain want of freshness and originality in the materials with which she works. The life led by Mary Langford and her Uncle Stephen at Lady's Holm is very sweet and beautiful, and the conception of a daintily-pure and highly-refined mind. Frank and Mary's love-story is full of many tender and touching incidents. The Squire, Millicent, and Mrs. Bryan, are admirable bits of portraiture; while few will read the touching history of the fate of Arthur's Italian wife, or listen to the prattle of the little child, without a thrill of genuine emotion. *Lady's Holm* is certain to become popular with a large circle of readers who are weary and disgusted with much in modern fiction.

No reader of *Frozen Hearts* will complain of want of sin, sensation, and surprise. It is literally full of horrors from beginning to end. Though it may be true in a certain sense—as the authoress claims for her work—that in it "an infraction of the great social commandment is not so much as hinted at," we are not quite so sure that "picturesque" (or, indeed, any other kind of) "vice would fly screaming from the grim austerities" which she recites. We are at one with the authoress when she tells us that hers is not a "nursery-tale," and when she confesses that it may be more or less infused with an element which the drawing-room world will severely condemn for its coarseness. Certainly the paths through which she carefully "picks" her "way," as she mildly puts it—we should rather say, rushes at railway speed—are "grimy" enough, and the "austerities" equally "grim." Two of the chief personages of the story are an erring and repentant woman in a deserted and haunted house, in regard to the internal surroundings of which she was as much out of place as a "camellia in a turnip-field;" and a blood-stained man, some of whose "austerities" consist in having seduced his brother's sweetheart, in afterwards secretly marrying her, not out of love to the woman, but out of hatred to his brother: in making belief that he himself is dead and buried: in intercepting a letter to his brother, the Marquis, from his own wife, confessing that she is wedded, and substituting another for it: in making himself known to be alive

on the night of the day on which she weds his brother: in coming at night "by stealth to entice his daughter, Heaven knows for what purpose, from the church:" in the very act of coming face to face with his wife, whom he had not seen for sixteen years, staggering back in dismay, "stricken by an avenging Angel's hand, let us hope:" and in falling from the top of a cliff into a garden, and lying there "a broken carcass." I think my readers will agree with me that these are pretty considerable "austerities;" and yet I confess to having read *Frozen Hearts* with interest. It is full of all kinds of excitement, and in some places reveals evidence of strong dramatic power. The parting scene between Marie and her mother is particularly well managed and could, along with much in the romance, be dramatised with effect. It is only fair to state that the "austerities" are occasionally relieved by the manners and talk of a pretty little pink-and-white *grisette*, and by the pleasant picture of the child lovers. If this is a first performance, it is full of many elements of promise—only we might be spared some of the horrors or "austerities."

Christiern the Wicked originally published in German is translated for us into English by its author. It is not only interesting as a story, but somewhat instructive and valuable as an historical narrative. It relates some of the principal incidents in the life of Christian II. of Denmark, especially that portion of it which has to do with his "little dove"—mistress—Dyveke, who has been often celebrated in works of poetry and fiction. The story contains some fine elements for a tragedy, and has been used by Samsøe, a Danish poet writing about the end of the eighteenth century, and by Riekhoff in his *Dyveke* (Berlin, 1843). It does not suffer in Henry Tagson's hands, who, we are glad to see, brings out some of Christian's better characteristics, and justly estimates the services he rendered to his country, while he does not hide the savage cruelties of which he was guilty, more especially after the murder of his mistress. The author gives us a very pretty and sweet picture of Dyveke, and there is little or no suggestion of evil in the story.

The Baron of Eppensfield is a crudely juvenile story, in which abduction and murder are prominent elements, and through which we are ever hearing the noise of thunder and the raging of the elements, the dirge of a sorceress, the falling of a silver shield, the shrieks of an illused woman, and the remorseful cries of her murderer. The supernatural is invoked to kill the Baron, for while holding high revel he is lifted from the ground by some "invisible force." Notwithstanding his shrieks and howls and struggles, he is borne up to the ceiling and dashed down again with "startling eyes rolling in their orbits," accompanied by some other very dreadful details. Mr. Hayden kindly gives us a good many of his verses to the bargain, but, happily, these do not fall within our province.

W. W. TULLOCH.

MICHELL'S CREWEIAN ORATIONS.

Orationes Creweianae: quibus adiectae sunt orationes duae inaugurales a Ricardo Michell, S.T.P., Publico Universitatis Oratore. (Londini et Oxonii: Jac. Parker et Soc.)

WE now know what it was that the Oxford undergraduates never would allow us to hear. This volume contains fourteen Latin speeches delivered at the Oxford Encaenia in alternate years from 1849 to 1875 inclusive by the late Dr. Michell, Public Orator, and Principal of Hertford College. With them are printed two inaugural orations addressed to Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury respectively at their admission to the office of Chancellor of the University. The orations have been edited with notes by Mr. E. B. Michell, and published by subscription.

The Latin is excellent Ciceronian Latin, and extremely transparent, as it ought to be for this particular purpose. There is variety in the constructions and in the vocabulary, and there is hardly an expression that seems open to criticism. The style is of a piece throughout; and those who glance through the speeches in search of "Silver Age" epigrams will be disappointed, nor are there any of those felicitous but doubtful adaptations of Latin phrases to modern facts and ideas which enliven the speeches of out-going Proctors.

There seems no reason why Latin speeches should not be judged as English ones are, in respect of the weight and force of the thoughts expressed in them. A good style ought to be no more protection against this judgment to the one than to the other. The Orator is nominally restricted to a eulogy of the benefactors of the University; but Dr. Michell, like a sensible man, usually contents them with a very modest preface in their honour, and diverges to political or academical topics, or the presence of illustrious persons. But there is one instance of a deeper thoughtfulness. The majesty of a great assembly, the stimulus given by such assemblies to patriotism, the weakness of the patriotic spirit in England, are treated in the oration of 1851 with dignity and force; and the same thoughts delivered in English would have made a considerable impression.

Some part of the speeches consists of eulogy; and in this Dr. Michell deserves the praise of moderation, though to most men the facility of Latin for this purpose is irresistible. In no language can so stately an edifice of superlatives be built up; though it must be confessed that *putidissime* is quite as easy to say as *sapientissime*. And the fact of their speaking in Latin seems to enable the most reserved and self-respecting Englishmen to say and hear the most fulsome adulation without discomfort. The only pity is that the Latin tongue has not been made compulsory on all occasions of congratulation. Among the remarks—and there are many—bearing on academical reform, a most gloomy presage about "unattached students" (*Or. Crew.*, 1867) is especially noticeable. Conservatives who sympathised with such fears at the time are not now ashamed to own their mistake and their gratitude to the authors of the mea-

sure of extension. We feel almost inclined to pardon the undergraduates for their naughty behaviour for the sake of the amusing irony which was all that their persecution could provoke from the good-natured and longsuffering Orator:—

"Quis, quæso, adolescentem talem, tam forti et generoso animo præditum, quis, dico, non illico liberum et ab omni parte frenis solutum velit, ut vi naturæ et indolis bonæ nequaquam cohibita indies se per seipsum reddat castiorem, doctiorem, et ad gravissima vitæ munera obeunda magis idoneum et aptiorem? Certissime igitur, quod ad disciplinam attinet, surrexit Academiae aetas vere aurea. Quis mirandum censebit, si intra paucos annos, humanissimi Iuvenes, nulla propemodum egeatis disciplina, nullis censoribus, nullis (o fortunati nimium!) Procuratoribus?"

The notes give all the elucidation that the text would require for a non-academical reader, and a little more too: that is our only quarrel with them. They are clearly written, are often interesting, must have cost a great deal of trouble, and abound with references. It does, however, savour a little of bookmaking to refer us to 1 Tim. i., 18, for the duty of wealthy persons to be liberal just because the Orator happens to say that the benefactors of the university were "liberales, benefici," especially as there does not seem to be anything to the point in the verse quoted. And surely Mr. E. B. Michell must have caught something of his father's vein of delicate irony when, in illustration of the fact that the Prince of Wales travelled to study human nature rather than scenery, he remarks that "at the Falls of Niagara, brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, all the prodigies of nature were eclipsed by the extraordinary feats of M. Blondin."

EDW. R. BERNARD.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Works of Sir Henry Taylor. Author's Edition. Volume V. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.) The fifth volume concludes the reissue of Sir H. Taylor's works in verse and prose, which is no reissue in the common acceptance of the term, but veritably an "author's edition," thoroughly revised, with the latest corrections of the veteran poet and essayist. The contents of this volume, entirely confined to prose, well exemplify both the versatility of the writer and the length of his literary life. The first is entitled an "Essay on the Poetical Works of Mr. Wordsworth," first published in 1834; the last is a review of *The Subjection of Women*, by J. S. Mill, dated 1870. His own poetry apart, Sir H. Taylor shows best as a poetical critic. It was his lot to belong to a period when the extraordinary reputation of Byron had led astray the judgment of the reading public. At such a period he became one of the leaders, both in precept and in practice, of that intellectual reaction which won appreciation for the simple but profound verses of Wordsworth. Himself a serious poet, so he appears as a serious critic of poetry. Without any clever theorising about the ultimate nature of genius, he has made an honest and successful endeavour to explain the philosophical thought and the charm of diction of the most English of all our great poets. If his comments on the *Sonnets* and the *Excursion* read familiar and almost trite to the present generation, no small part of the reason is because we have grown up under the influence shed by this school of criticism. In discussing Mill's latest views on the position of women, Sir H. Taylor, while displaying no less breadth of sympathy and

soundness of judgment, fails to grapple satisfactorily with a question so intensely practical and modern in its bearings. One who is almost the contemporary of Wordsworth can afford to leave the solution to a later generation. Similarly in the letter to Mr. Gladstone entitled "Crime Considered," the opinions of the amateur sociologist claim respect rather as the ripe fruit of a lifetime spent in intelligent observation than as being the reasoned exposition of a practical system. Sir H. Taylor will ever be known in literature as the author of *Philip van Artevelde*. By this republication of his collected writings, in the final form in which he is desirous of awaiting the verdict of posterity, he has established an additional claim to our gratitude. We are now enabled to follow him through his many-sided literary career. It may be doubted whether many younger men would pass the ordeal so well.

London and its Environs. Handbook for Travellers by K. Baedeker. (Dulau and Co.) At last "Baedeker's London," after passing through six editions in the original German, appears in an English dress. The familiar red books of Coblenz, now published at Leipzig, appeal to a class of travellers who know not Bacon's celebrated essay. They are not ashamed to confess the poverty of their purse, and the necessary limitation of their opportunities and their desires. For such the name of Baedeker ranks with those of Cook and Gaze. With his guidance, as under the charge of a *valet de place* in the West or of a dragoman in the East, time is economised and the objects of the ordinary tourist are successfully accomplished. The perils of the unknown disappear. One is carried about the Continent as it were by contract, with a guarantee that nothing worth seeing or knowing shall be entirely omitted. The visitor to London, whether American or English, requires a similar assistance if he wishes to make the most of a short stay in "the greatest city in the modern world." In the vastness of its area and the multifarious character of its sights, London itself may worthily compare with not a few Continental countries. There are already many guide-books to the metropolis, great and small; but we know of none better adapted to satisfy the wants of that class of rapid but industrious travellers described above. The well-known characteristics of Baedeker—the thoroughness of treatment, the accuracy of detail, the conciseness of style—are all present. Even Londoners may find the book valuable for handy reference, and will be amused at the sobriety of expression of the travelled German. A somewhat close examination has discovered scarcely a single mistake, and very few passages that reveal the hand of a foreigner. The dates are uniformly carried down to the present year. Special attention has been devoted to the description of our museums and art-galleries. The account of the National Gallery, we are told, is from the pen of a well-known art-critic. The more remote suburbs are visited, and excursions are planned as far as Windsor, Brighton, and the Isle of Wight. With one exception, the maps maintain the high reputation of German cartography; and that one exception has been executed in England.

Visitors' Handbook to Weston-super-Mare and its Vicinity. Edited by L. E. H. J., under the Superintendence of the Rev. W. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A., &c. (Hodder and Stoughton.) The author and editor have done their best to attract attention to one of the dullest watering-places in England, and in the 300 and odd pages of which this volume consists the reader is tolerably certain to find something to interest or to amuse him. The garrulity of guides is proverbial, and Mr. Jackson is certainly fitted for joining the *corps* by his wonderful powers of digression and inexhaustible stores of information. Each place he visits (and fortunately for visitors the neighbourhood of Weston abounds in places of interest) furnishes him with a dozen pretexts for exhibiting

his antiquarian, ecclesiological, and especially his etymological knowledge, and the diligent student of his book, if his memory be retentive, may almost pass for an encyclopaedist. As, however, universal knowledge is not what we look for in a local handbook, we can but express our regret that so much space should have been wasted on extraneous subjects, and that, when out for a holiday, we should be bothered about a thousand matters of which we prefer to be ignorant, or else to seek elsewhere for more trustworthy information.

Art Rambles in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, by John T. Reid. (Routledge.) Among the illustrated gift-books of the season this volume deserves to take a high place. It is written in a simple, unaffected style, and the numerous woodcuts which adorn its pages have been taken directly from the author's sketch-book, and are not mere reproductions from well-worn blocks which have done service a dozen times previously. Of course Mr. Reid has not been able to impart to his narrative any wonderful amount of freshness, for most people are as familiar with Loch Lomond as with the Serpentine, and one is far more likely to meet with an adventure in Ratcliffe Highway than in the Trossachs or the Pass of Glencoe. Mr. Black had an unfair advantage over the ordinary tourist who recounts his experiences, when he gave to the world his charming *Adventures in a Phaeton*, inasmuch as he called fiction to his aid, and thus invaded common scenes with uncommon interest; Mr. Reid relies rather upon the realism of his narrative and the excessive beauty of the landscape which his active pencil delineated. He saw, too, a good deal of the home life of the Scottish peasantry, for he preferred the shelter of a cottage to that of an hotel, and shared in the national taste for oaten cakes and kale. Thus the volume which he has produced stands upon quite a different level to that occupied by the guide-book or picturesque annual, and possesses claims to more than the popularity of a season. Messrs. Dalziel have reproduced the author's sketches with fidelity and skill; but occasionally their rocks remind one too much of indiarubber, and we are fairly puzzled with certain features in the vignette on page 101. There is also in the scene on the Garry (opposite page 86) a curious blotch on the right-hand side, which suggests rather a defect in the wood block than a scar on the rock, which we presume it was meant to depict. As the sketches are more than one hundred and fifty in number, these trifling blemishes do not detract from the general beauty of the book.

Notes by a Field Naturalist in the Western Tropics. By Henry H. Higgins, M.A., President of the Liverpool Naturalists' Field Club, &c. (Liverpool: Howell.) Two years ago, Mr. Higgins was lucky enough to have a berth offered him in the steam yacht of Mr. Cholmondeley, who desired to visit the Antilles and Tropical America in the interests of natural history. The voyage of the *Argo* will not compare with that of the *Beagle*, nor have we in Mr. Higgins a second Darwin. Yet the notes are by no means uninteresting, and the writer so thoroughly enjoyed his trip to the tropics, that we are insensibly carried away by his enthusiasm. The yacht was provided with *aquaria* in which were deposited the contents of the skimming net and dredge, whenever they could be used, and thus the naturalists had the chance of examining at leisure whatever specimens were taken from the surface or depths. Mr. Higgins visited Antigua, Martinique, and Trinidad (the beauties of which have been so lately described by the glowing pencil of Kingsley), and after a month's tour through the chief towns on the neighbouring mainland, stayed for a short time in Jamaica. We can understand his surprise at and admiration for the lovely ferns (there are 400 species in the island), for which the Blue Mountains are famous. Their abundance consoled him for the scarcity of insects and absence of the beautiful land shells which are usually the

naturalist's chief spoils in Jamaica. The trip to Nassau was more fertile in results, and the account of it forms the most interesting portion of the book. Mr. Higgins has given much attention to the mosses of Dominica, and his notes will be useful to the student of lower cryptogamic plants.

Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire. By J. Charles Cox, F.R.H.S. Vol. III. The Hundreds of Appletree and Repton and Gresley. (Chesterfield: Edmunds; London: Bemrose.) Mr. Cox's valuable work is making rapid and satisfactory progress towards its completion. The author shows no failure of interest in his arduous undertaking, but in each successive volume adds some new feature by which its usefulness is increased and its likeness to a parochial history made even closer than before. In the present volume he has inserted lists of the incumbents and their patrons from the year 1297 (when the diocesan registers commence) down to the present time. These lists are, of course, not quite perfect, for it is almost impossible to ascertain the precise succession in the troublous times of the seventeenth century, when one "intruder" often made speedy room for another. The churches described are, with few exceptions, somewhat deficient in architectural interest, and the majority of them have suffered more or less from the indiscriminate zeal of the restorer. This is bad enough, but still more is it to be deplored that "within the limited area of the Hundreds of Appletree, and of Repton and Gresley, upwards of a score of churches and chapels have completely disappeared." The Priory churches of Breadsall, Calke, Gresley, and Repton still survive, but all of them have undergone unhappy transformations, and in the case of Calke scarcely a single ancient feature has been preserved. Breadsall has fared better, and Mr. Cox gives an interesting account of a *Pieta*, sculptured in alabaster, which has recently been found beneath the flooring of the church. Sudbury, Etwell, Dovebridge, Longford, and Melbourn possess churches of more than common merit; in Stydd are some considerable remains of the Preceptory of Yeaveley, and within the parish of Mugginton (where tradition says untruly that Bradshaw and Ireton were buried) is the quaintly-named "Halter-Devil Chapel." For the story connected therewith, as well as for a vast amount of most valuable archaeological lore, we must refer the reader to Mr. Cox's volumes, which deserve a place in every library.

Flowers: their Origin, Shapes, Perfumes, and Colours. By J. E. Taylor, Ph.D., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c. (Hardwicke and Bogue.) As editor of *Science Gossip* Dr. Taylor has not only learnt what are the popular wants in respect to scientific knowledge, but also how those wants may be best supplied. We cannot, therefore, doubt that he has good reason for devoting the earlier pages of this interesting little book to the discussion of what he terms the "Old and New Philosophy of Flowers." We can see no difficulty in accepting as a truth that flowers were not primarily intended for the mere delectation of mankind. For whatever purpose they were created and exist, the fact still remains that they are a source of enjoyment to us, and that enjoyment will not be increased by adopting Dr. McCosh's orthodox conclusions, nor lessened by accepting the theory of evolution. We are not quite so sure that we agree with Dr. Taylor when he asserts that "Nature has everywhere forbidden the bans of intermarriage! Her decree is rigidly carried out whenever possible, from mosses up to men." This is rather a sweeping assertion, at variance with the experience of cattle-breeders, and, to some extent, contradicted by the healthiness and vitality of the Jewish race. The rule, we should say, is not applied so rigidly in the animal kingdom as it is in the vegetable. But Dr. Taylor may well be pardoned for the use of a little rhetoric, since he has given us a charming book which more than fulfils the promise of its title-page. It is the pleasantest introduction to the science of botany which has ever fallen in our way.

Jenkinson's Practical Guide to North Wales. (Stanford.) The special merit of this handbook is its trustworthiness. Mr. Jenkinson has visited every place described, and travelled by every route suggested, and has throughout viewed things as a "practical guide" should view them. His directions to the pedestrian are so minute and clear that it is hardly possible to go wrong, and his advice as to what to see and what to avoid is always worth attention. We are glad to notice that, although the names of hotels and inns are mentioned, no opinion upon their merits is expressed, and thus all suspicion of "favouritism" is avoided. In Wales, at any rate, the tourist is tolerably sure to meet with comfort and civility, wherever he may wander. The only improvements in Mr. Jenkinson's guidebook we can suggest are the mounting of the admirable map upon canvas or some durable substance, and the insertion of a few district maps in the sections which treat of Llandudno, Bettws y Coed, Snowdon, and Dolgelly.

A Companion to Killarney. By Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hall. (Marcus Ward.) The veteran authors of this pretty little book are true to their attachment to Ireland, and in a summer like the present a trip to Killarney would prove very delightful. Absurd fears of "agrarian outrages" deter Englishmen from visiting a lovely country where they are sure to meet with a cordial welcome. We shall be glad if Mr. and Mrs. Hall can induce our countrymen to make acquaintance with the Irish at home, and satisfy themselves that they are not a race of unreasonable malcontents or bloodthirsty Fenians. The "Companion" is as voluble and enthusiastic as one could desire.

From Bournemouth to Bridgenorth in a Yellow Cart. (Provost.) We suppose Mr. Black is indirectly answerable for this inoffensive addition to travels at home. The writer has no strange adventures to recount, but narrates simply and briefly a cruise upon wheels from Bournemouth, through the New Forest, Salisbury, across the Wiltshire Downs, to Devizes, and thence by way of Malmesbury, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Bewdley to the picturesque town of Bridgenorth. The topographical details are sometimes taken from that not very recondite work, Lewis's *Dictionary*, and the amount of research undertaken by the author may be estimated from the following passage:—"There is probably an interesting and authentic account of Malmesbury Abbey in Lyson's (*sic*) *Magna Britannia*." We have no doubt that the journey made was pleasant to the travellers, but the only point about it which seems worth notice is that it was made in the early part of April—a month hitherto deemed unfit for such out-door excursions.

Bengalima (Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co.) is a book of size and pretension, but remarkable only as illustrating in a more marked degree than usual the real feelings of a native of India regarding the subjects of which he writes. The first, and by far the best, part of the book consists of sundry little anecdotes descriptive of scenes in the career of a native clerk. These are told with some humour, and in very creditable English. We can afford to be amused at the sarcasm levelled against European and East Indian functionaries by a brother official who has had exceptional opportunities of observation. The remainder of the book, comprising some 250 pages, is of a different character. It begins with a story of the Indian Mutiny, is followed by twenty-four fancy tales from the early history of India, and concludes with a miscellaneous section on such subjects as the street music of Calcutta, and a very curious production, if we recollect that it is written by a Hindoo, on the sons and daughters of Jupiter. These pages are devoid of literary merit, and in many cases are disfigured by coarseness of expression and indecency in the plot itself. It is to be regretted that Baboo Sooshee

Chunder Dutt, who belongs to a family distinguished in literature, should risk any reputation he may himself possess by the republication of these objectionable and inferior pieces, which had better have been left to perish in the obscure native magazines where many years ago they first appeared.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND has been appointed Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Mr. Bond is a meritorious officer of long service. He succeeded the late Sir Frederic Madden, as Keeper of the MSS., in 1866. In accordance with the usual practice in making such appointments, the three trustees with whom the matter chiefly rests—the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and the Archbishop of Canterbury—submitted two names to the Queen, from which she selected the first. We believe that the second was that of Mr. Bullen, Keeper of the Printed Books.

ANOTHER lengthy Report, the seventh, of the Historical Manuscripts Commission is almost ready for publication. It would, in fact, have been presented to Parliament at the end of the last session, had not the death of Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, one of the most active of the commissioners, caused a delay. As Mr. William Hardy, however, succeeded his brother on the Commission as well as at the Record Office, but slight interruption to its useful labours has been experienced. The most interesting features in this new Report will, we believe, consist of a continuation of the Calendar of the House of Lords Papers, by Mr. R. W. Monro and Mr. M. A. Thoms, from 1648 to 1665, in which will be found much new matter of biographical and historical value, especially connected with the trial of Charles I.; a further Report, by Mr. R. B. Knowles, on Lord Denbigh's papers, chiefly of William III.'s time, to which we referred some months ago; very full abstracts, by Mr. A. J. Horwood, of the MSS. of Sir Frederick Graham, consisting for the greater part of the official papers of Sir Richard Graham (Viscount Preston) while Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of France, 1682-85, and while Secretary of State at the end of the year 1688, and of the MSS. of Sir Harry Verney, chiefly family correspondence between 1640 and 1680 of the utmost interest; Mr. Horwood's other Reports include notices of the collections of Lord Egmont, Lord Sackville, Mr. G. H. Finch, M.P., and Mr. G. Alan Lowndes. Besides an account of the Records of Somersetshire, Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson will contribute a full Report upon the vast collection of manuscripts belonging to Mr. W. More Molyneux, of Loseley, near Guildford; these range in date chiefly between the reign of Henry VIII. and that of James I. On behalf of Scotland, Mr. William Fraser will send notices of portions of the collections of the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Southesk, and others; while from Ireland we shall have a further instalment of Mr. J. T. Gilbert's Report on the unique collection of the Marquis of Ormonde.

MR. T. TINDALL WILDRIDGE, of Hull, has in preparation a volume on the Misereres of Beverley Minster, which will contain a complete series of drawings of the carvings under the seats in the choir of the Church of St. John's. The plates will be accompanied by explanatory and historical notes.

A SERIES of eight Historical Sketches of the Reformation, mainly having reference to the reign of King Henry VIII., from the pen of the Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, of Lambeth, will be published in the ensuing season in a single volume, by Messrs. Griffith and Farran. In writing these Dr. Lee has had the opportunity of consulting several unpublished MSS. in private hands, as well as the recently arranged English Public Records.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will issue in

September the following new works of fiction:—*Mrs. Grey's Reminiscences*, by Lady Blake; *A Chequered Life*, by Mrs. Day; and *Michelle and Little Jack*, by Frances Martin.

Clare, by Lizzie Alldridge, and *The Disturbing Element*, by Charlotte M. Yonge, will be the two next novels of the "Bluebell" series, published by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. *Clare* will be illustrated by Frank Dadd, and Miss Yonge's novel by Percy Macquoid.

MR. NORGATE has in the press a translation of the *Meditations* of René Descartes, with a commentary and memoir of the author by Mr. Richard Lowndes; also a new and revised edition of Sir John Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD has contributed to the September number of the *Princeton Review* (New York) an article on "The Cost of a Landed Gentry."

THE *Fortnightly Review* will contain an article by Mr. H. J. S. Cotton on "Moral Progress in India."

THE opening article in the September number of *Blackwood* is a defence of the National Church of Scotland against the agitation now being raised in favour of disestablishment.

MR. GEORGE HOWELL contributes an article to the *Pantiles Papers*, entitled "Only a Workman: a Sketch."

THE following is a summary of the contents of the September number of the *Revue Historique*:—By D'Arbois de Jubainville, "Les Bardes en Irlande et dans le pays de Galles;" by L. Guibert, "Le parti girondin dans le département de la Haute-Vienne;" by L. de Mas Latrie, "De quelques seigneuries de Terre-Sainte oubliées dans les *Familles d'Outre-mer* de Du Cange: Seigneurs de St.-Georges, du Bouquiau et du Saor."

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will publish the following stories during the autumn in a new uniform series of five-shilling volumes:—*A Wayside Posy Gathered for Girls*, by Fanny Lablache, illustrated by A. H. Collins; *The Day of Wonders, a Medley of Sense and Nonsense*, by M. Sullivan, with thirty illustrations by Gordon Browne, the son of "Phiz;" and *Hardy the Wanderer: or, Conduct is Fate*, by Fairleigh Owen, with twenty-eight illustrations from the pencil of John Proctor; also *The Secret of the Sands, or the Water Lily*, a nautical novel, by Harry Collingwood.

AMONG the latest sensations in the literary world of Paris is the appearance of a new novel by the veteran author M. Octave Feuillet, whose *Monsieur de Camors* caused so much scandal when first published, in 1867. It is entitled *Le Journal d'une Femme*; and, although it originally appeared in the pages of the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, the little volume has already gone through several editions.

PROFESSOR DELIUS has collected into one volume his twelve essays on Shaksperian topics which he has contributed from time to time to the German Shakspeare Society's *Year-book*. He has written a fresh Introduction to the book, and it is now on sale. His next year's paper, on *Henry VIII.*, the outcome of his last session's lectures on the play, will attempt to prove, as against Mr. Spedding, the Cambridge editors, and the leading members of the New Shakspeare Society, that Shakspeare alone, and not Fletcher, is responsible for the many weaknesses and inconsistencies in this play.

THE Hunterian Club, Glasgow, has just presented to its members its second issue for its fourth year's subscription 1874-75, No. 41, Alexander Garden's *Theatre of Scottish Worthies and Life of Bishop Elphinstoun*, 1619-26.

THE English tract of 1550, reprinting by Prof. Paul Meyer for the old French Text Society—"The Debate Betwene the Heraldes of Englande and Fraunce, compyled by Johan Coke, clarke of

the kynges recognysaunce, or vulgerly called, clarke of the Statutes of the staple of Westminster, and fynyshe the yere of our Lorde, M.D.L."—will amuse its readers. The way in which the worthy Coke scorns the wretched and "crafty nacion of the Hungaryens now calling themselves Frenchmen," and depreciates all their possessions and acts, is great fun, and so are the French Herald's rejoinders. On the point of which nation has the prettiest women the Englishman routs his opponent with his own nation's "owne comon proverbe:"

"Qui vould belle dame acquerre,

Preigne visaige d'Angleterre.

"That is to say in englyshe: he that well desyre a fayre lady, let hym take the vysage of Englande." Having thus sat on the miserable Hungarian, Coke condescendingly adds: "You have fayre women in Fraunce, howbeit very fewe."

MESSRS. LONGMANS are about to publish in conjunction with Baron Tauchnitz a series of three volumes of selections made and edited by Miss Amelia B. Edwards:—(a) from the works of the early British poets; (b) from those of the modern English and American poets; and (c) from the works of the great English prose-writers. With the exception of dictionaries, we believe, this is the first original work brought out in the Tauchnitz series.

THE primer epidemic has invaded the United States. We are to have shortly a Primer of American Literature, by Mr. Chas. F. Richardson.

AMONG the German translations of English books at present issued, or forthcoming, are:—G. Macdonald's *David Elginbrod*; Morley *On Compromise*; Miss Zimmern's *Life of Lessing*, and George Eliot's *College Breakfast Party*. The *Vicar of Wakefield* is being edited in the original, with notes for the use of schools.

IN the new edition of the Dictionary of the French Academy, according to the computation of a French contemporary, 300 words have been suppressed as obsolete, and 2,200 new ones introduced. The new edition writes *piège*, *siège*, *collège* for *piegé*, *siége*, *collége*; *consonance* for *consonance*; *phthisie*, *rythme*, instead of *phthisis*, *rhythme*. The grave accent is substituted for what the printers call "dieresis," in *poème*, *poëte*. All the Prefaces of previous editions, from M. Villemain's of the year 1835 to M. de Sacy's of last year, are reprinted.

IT is proposed to erect a statue to the poet Seume, at Teplitz, and a committee has been formed for this purpose, who invite subscriptions.

A CAREFUL and exhaustive catalogue of Swedish bibliography has just been issued at Stockholm, under the title *Svensk Bok-Katalog*, and embraces all publications from 1808 to 1875, classified according to authors and subjects.

DR. KOHLER, of Chicago, whose suggestive treatise on the Song of Solomon we mentioned lately, writes to communicate a new explanation of the name of the month of Ethanim (see 1 Kings, viii., 2). He wishes to connect it with the Tower of Babel, on the ground that Tisri, or Ethanim, is called in Accadian "month of the holy mound," alluding to the Babylonian story of the mythical tower, the erection of which was undertaken by the rebellious spirits under Etanna (Mr. Sayce's *Babylonian Literature*, pp. 32, 83). Ethanim in Hebrew or Phœnician means "the strong ones;" this would do either as a name of these Titans or of the strong winds of the autumnal equinox by which they were disturbed. That Etanna has anything to do with it would be too fortunate! The connexion of the Hebrew calendar with the Babylonian is now well known to scholars. Dr. Kohler hopes to throw further light on its history. He holds that the two great festivals, the Pésakh and the Feast of Booths, were before the Exile celebrated, not on the 15th, but on the 1st of the month, *bakhodesh*, which originally meant on the new moon of either spring or fall. Similarly with the Feast of Pentecost.

IN *Neuen Reich* has a good article by Herr Reichard on Piero Martire d'Anghiera, the Milanese historian, who sojourned in Spain from 1487 to 1525, and who has contributed so much to the history of Spain during its most brilliant epoch. Herr Reichard awards high praise to Piero Martire's historical insight and clear understanding of events, and points out that he was the first to bring into prominence the opposition in the character of the three Romance peoples of Southern Europe, which was the leading motive of the history of the Renaissance time.

THE *Preussische Jahrbücher* for August has an elaborate criticism by Herr Rümelin on Ludwig Uhland as a dramatist. The criticism is directed to a discovery of the motive of the separate plays, and to show the reasons of his lasting popularity in Germany.

IN the *Rivista Europea* for August 16 Signor Hugues begins a survey of the sources of our information about the third voyage of Amerigo Vespucci, in 1501, the first which was undertaken in the service of Portugal. The article, which is full of erudition, aims at making clear the amount of knowledge about South America which existed before this voyage, and the results of the voyage itself.

THE Annual Report of the Boston (U. S.) Public Library, now the largest in the New World, shows a total stock of 345,734 volumes—an increase of 33,724 in the year. The issues during the same period have been 1,183,991—a gain of 43,419 volumes. The maintenance of the library and its eight branches costs some 26,000*l.*, and engages the services of 139 officers and servants. The examining committee recommend application to the State Legislature for an extensive site on which an entirely new central library might be erected, the size, internal arrangements, and situation of the present building leaving much to be desired. The post of superintendent, the duties of which have been temporarily filled since October last by one of the trustees, Dr. S. A. Green, is still vacant. The Report strikingly illustrates the fallacy of the popular American theory, accepted by many English librarians, that fiction should be supplied to an almost unlimited extent, in order to attract readers who will one day advance to higher things. The examining committee congratulate themselves that "calls for works of fiction, especially those of a light and ephemeral character, are not so numerous as they have been"—the diminution being less than one per cent. on any previous year! They add that "the people, with the exception of a few young persons, are beginning to demand works designed to instruct and improve rather than only to amuse them." Yet it appears from the Report of the trustees that no less than 75 per cent. of the books circulated from eight libraries—in other words, no less than 675,237 volumes—consisted of "fiction and juveniles." The few young persons get through a good many volumes apiece.

LAST week Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge were occupied in selling the libraries of the Rev. Henry Downing, of Old Swinford, Mr. John George, of Southgate, and others. Among the chief lots disposed of were:—Fox's *Acts and Monuments of the Church* (1589), 2*l.* 2*s.*; Appian's *Ancient Historie and exquisite Chronicle of the Romanes Warres* (1578), 1*l.* 15*s.*; R. Fabyan's *Chronicle* (London: J. Kyngston, 1559), 4*l.* 10*s.*; *The whole Workes of Tyndall, Frith, and Dr. Barnes* (J. Daye, 1573), 2*l.* 10*s.*; Blome's *The Gentleman's Recreation* (1786), 2*l.* 7*s.*; Thackeray's *Essay on Cruikshank*, 175 plates, &c. (1840), 3*l.*; seventy-seven etchings by Cruikshank, 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Turner's *Illustrations of Rogers' Italy*, 6*l.*; Turner's *Illustrations of Byron*, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Chipendale's *Gentleman's and Cabinet Maker's Director*, first edition (1753), 12*l.* 15*s.*; ditto, third edition (1762), 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Cauvet's *Recueil d'Ornemens à l'usage des Jeunes Artistes* (Paris, 1777), 37*l.* 10*s.* Arundel Society's Publications, 4*l.* 4*s.*;

J. B. Waring's *Art Treasures*, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Staunton's Facsimile of the first folio of Shakspeare (1866), 3*l.* 5*s.*; Roberts' *Views in the Holy Land*, 23*l.* 10*s.*; *Hieronymi Opera Omnia* (Venice, 1766), 5*l.* 15*s.*; *Origenis Opera Omnia* (Paris, 1733–59), 8*l.* 10*s.*; *Augustini Opera* (Paris, 1870–1700), 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; J. Acosta's *The Natural and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies* (1604), 2*l.* 11*s.*; Cervantes' *Troublesome and Hard Adventures in Love*, translated (1652), formerly in Garrick's library, 4*l.* 3*s.*; Fuller's *Worthies* (1662), 2*l.* 2*s.*; *Gulliver's Travels*, 2 vols., first edition (1726), 2*l.* 4*s.*; Bewick's *History of British Birds*, first edition, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Robinson's *History of Hackney*, 2*l.* 7*s.*; Yarell's *History of British Birds*, 3*l.* 10*s.*; *Gentleman's Magazine* (1731 to 1873), 11*l.* 5*s.*; Scrope's *Art of Deer Stalking* (1839), 3*l.* 8*s.*; Walton and Cotton, *Complete Angler*, Sir H. Nicolas's edition (1836), 14*l.* 10*s.*; *Notes and Queries* (1856 to 1875), 5*l.* 5*s.*; Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, 4*l.* 9*s.*; Stow's *Survey*, enlarged by Strype, 2 vols. (1754–55), 7*l.* 10*s.*; Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, 3 vols., 16*l.* 5*s.*; *Theoro de varias Poesias* (Madrid, 1587), 6*l.*; *Romancero General* (Madrid, 1604), 5*l.* 5*s.*; *Silva Segunda Comedia de Celestina*, black letter (Medina del Campo, 1534), 50*l.*; *Die XXIII Aiden of die gulden Troyn* (1492), 3*l.* 5*s.*; Tomich (Mossen Pere) *Historias e Conquestas dels Reis de Arago e de lurs Antecessores los Comtes de Barcelona* (Barcelona, 1534), 12*l.* 5*s.*; Escobar (L. de), *Las quatrocientas Respuestas a otras tantas Preguntas quel Senor Don Fadrique Enriquez Almirante de Castilla y otras Personas embiaron a preguntar al Autor con las cient Glosas*, 2 vols. (Valladolid, 1550–52), 25*l.* 10*s.* A Manuscript on vellum of the sixteenth century, *Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis secundum Usum Romanum, cum Calendario* ("pour Marie Barbier, 1588"), 17*l.*

WE have received:—Bentham's *British Flora*, fourth edition (L. Reeve and Co.); *Cyprus: Past and Present* (A. H. Moxon); *The Sixth Report of the Leicester Town Museum Committee* (Leicester: W. Willson); *Charity Voting and its Reform*, by J. S. Hodgson (Trübner); *Annual Report of the West London Scientific Association and Field Club* (St. John's College, Pembroke Square); *Forgotten Books Worth Remembering* (Pickering); *National Water Supply*, by Samuel C. Homersham (Society of Arts); *Sessional Proceedings of the Social Science Association for 1877–78* (Adam Street, Adelphi).

OBITUARY.

THERE died on August 22, near Cromer, Mrs. Mortimer, at the age of seventy-six. The name of this lady is scarcely known in the world of literature, yet her works have had perhaps a larger circulation than those of any other modern writer. Her books were all published anonymously as "by the author of 'The Peep of Day.'" Besides the ten volumes of "The Peep of Day Series," which are all concerned with elementary religious teaching, she also wrote a considerable number of secular books for nursery instruction, among which may be mentioned *Reading without Tears*, in two parts; *Near Home*; and *Far Off*, in two parts. In evidence of the popularity of these books, it may be stated that of the original *Peep of Day* more than 500,000 copies have been issued, and of *Reading without Tears*, 80,000. It is hardly too much to say that the majority of the present generation have received their first tincture of learning from Mrs. Mortimer, whose simple style and genial manner have made her the deserved favourite of mothers and governesses.

OBERST FRIEDRICH WILHELM RÜSTOW of Bauma, who shot himself with a revolver in his house in Aussersihl, on August 14, had earned a considerable popularity as a military writer. He was born in 1821 in Brandenburg, entered the Prussian military service in 1838, and in 1840 was appointed lieutenant in the Ingenieur-Korps. In 1848 he wrote his pamphlet *Der deutsche Militärstaat vor und während der Revolution*, on

account of which he was arrested and brought before a court-martial. He escaped into Switzerland, and settled in Zürich. Here he at first occupied himself exclusively with military-literary writing; he afterwards delivered lectures on military science at the University, and in 1856 was appointed instructor and major in the Federal General Staff. In 1860 he joined Garibaldi as major and chief of the General Staff, and took part in the campaigns of Sicily and Naples; he commanded a division, and gained victories over the Neapolitan troops at Capua, Volturra, and elsewhere. For the last few years he has figured among the standing officers at the disposition of the Swiss Bundesrath. The following are among the best known of his numerous works:—*Geschichte des griechischen Kriegswesens* (in which he had the co-operation of Köchly); *Der Krieg von 1805*; *Der Krieg gegen Russland*; *Der italienische Krieg 1859*; *Der Krieg von 1866*; *Der Krieg um die Rheingrenze 1870-71*; *Die Feldherrnkunst*; *Geschichte der Infanterie*; &c., &c. The last serial portion of his *Geschichte des russisch-türkischen Krieges* appeared on the day of his death.

THERE died at New York on August 13 Mr. Evert Augustus Duyckinck—a name well known to American men of letters. He was born in 1816, his father being a bookseller and publisher in New York. His principal work was *The Cyclopaedia of American Literature* (1856), containing critical notices of American authors from the earliest times, and extracts from their writings. In 1865 he added a supplement to this work. Most of his other published books have reference to his favourite subject of early American history. For several years Mr. Duyckinck was joint editor with his brother of the *New York Literary World*; and he was a voluminous contributor to periodical literature.

THE death is announced at Carlsbad, on August 19, of Michel Horvath, an Hungarian patriot and historian. He was born at Csentes, in 1809, and appointed Professor of Hungarian Literature at Vienna in 1841. He took part in the insurrection of 1848-49, and for a short time acted as Minister of Education in the revolutionary Government of his friend, Kossuth. In 1867 the restoration of the Kingdom of Hungary allowed him to return to his country, and until his death he occupied the seat in the Hungarian Parliament formerly filled by Deak. Among his many works on the history of his native land may be mentioned *A Magyarok Története*, or History of Hungary, four vols. (Papa, 1842-46); German translation (1852-53); and *Monumenta Hungariae Historica* four vols. (Pesth, 1857).

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

DR. KIRK, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, has been continuing his investigations into the distribution of the Tsetse-fly in Eastern Africa. He finds that all along the road from the coast to Central Ugogo, the present limit of exploration, there are wide districts infested by it; but there is, however, some reason to hope that they are isolated and may be avoided when their exact limits are clearly known and defined. Dr. Kirk reports that the rule everywhere holds good that where the fly is found large game are numerous; but he is of opinion—in opposition to some persons—that it by no means follows the game in their migrations, though it undoubtedly disappears when they are killed off. A curious circumstance in this connexion is that the natives appear to be well acquainted with the precise limits of the fly region, and are thus able to keep their cattle in safety quite close to it. No preventive or antidote has yet proved successful, and if ordinary beasts of burden are to be used to supersede the troublesome *pagazi*, the only way, according to Dr. Kirk, will be to choose such a line of road as will entirely avoid the infested regions, or else to cross them in a narrow part in the night time.

A SUCCESSFUL experiment has lately been tried in the equatorial provinces of Egypt, which may not improbably ere long revolutionise the mode of transit in Eastern Africa, and solve a problem which has hitherto puzzled travellers. About a year ago, at Col. Gordon's request, a few trained elephants were sent to Khartum, where they arrived in due course, having marched along the banks of the Nile. A report has been received in Cairo from Col. Gordon stating that he had despatched them, by way of Fachoda and Bohr, to the military station of Lardo, about eleven degrees south of Khartum, and six miles north of Gondokoro, and that they had accomplished this distance in eighty-four days. A not unimportant advantage to be derived from the employment of elephants in this manner was demonstrated by the fact that the negroes along the line of march were frightened by them, and made no attempt to attack the party. The elephants have gradually learned to live on leaves and grass, as the wild elephants do, and keep in first-rate condition without the different kinds of food to which they had previously been accustomed. Col. Gordon consequently advises travellers going into the interior of Africa from Zanzibar to use elephants, and thus avoid the necessity for a host of porters, who are a never-ending source of delay and annoyance.

MR. SANDFORD FLEMING, C.M.G., Engineer-in-Chief of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has just issued at Ottawa his General Report on the operations which have been carried on during the past year to determine the direction of the line, and to settle what harbour on the Pacific coast is best adapted for its terminal point. The Report is accompanied by interesting maps and appendices, in some of which accounts are given of explorations in little-known regions on the western side of the continent. By a tabular statement at the end of the volume it appears that no less than 38 lives have been lost, chiefly by drowning, in connexion with the survey operations between the years 1871 and 1878.

WE learn from *Les Missions Catholiques* that a letter, dated June 2, has been received in Paris from Mgr. Pinchon, the Vicar-Apostolic of Western Szechuen, reporting a sad state of affairs in that part of China. In half his vicariate the famine is terribly severe, and in the other half there is great scarcity. Rice-growing is hardly possible anywhere, for there is no rain, and drought is destroying all the harvest. In conjunction with the famine, the plague, which the Chinese call *han-ki*, is committing great ravages, and there is scarcely a family in Chêngtu, the provincial capital, which has not suffered from it.

MR. STANFORD has just published a map of China which he has prepared for the China Inland Mission, showing the routes followed by their missionaries in their journeys through fourteen of the provinces of the empire. The spelling of the Chinese names is a great improvement upon that usually adopted in maps of the country, but still leaves something to be desired. Either the compiler of the map or the missionaries have made an astounding discovery, which, if true, would, we imagine, tend to improve the position of affairs in the tea and silk markets. They tell us that the various towns opened to foreign trade by the different treaties, which are distinguished by a particular mark, are "free ports," implying thereby that no customs' dues are collected there. It would hardly, however, we fear, be safe to trust to this statement. So far as we are aware, indeed, Hongkong and Macao are the only two places thus marked which are really free ports, and it is scarcely necessary to add that, politically speaking, neither of them is in China. This singular mistake naturally makes one doubtful as to how far accuracy may have sacrificed to attractiveness in other respects.

EVIDENTLY Australian journalists do not intend to be outdone, as far as enterprise goes, by their

colleagues in other parts of the world, for an expedition has just been organised by the proprietors of the *Queenslander*, with the aid of the South Australian press, to make a running survey of the line of the proposed transcontinental railway from Blackwall, Queensland, to Port Darwin. The expedition was to leave Blackwall on July 12, and was expected to reach Port Darwin in about five months; it is confidently hoped that it will be successful, and prove the practicability of the suggested line.

WE hear that one of the first tasks to be undertaken by Sir G. S. Nares' expedition will be to make careful surveys of some of the passes in the Strait of Magellan, a work which ought to have been long ago performed by the Chilean Government.

THE "Sektion Rhaetia" of the Swiss Alpen-Klub has caused two new club-huts to be erected within its district, one at Mortel in the Rosegthal, and the other at the back of the Morteratsch Glacier. Both the huts are strongly built and roomy, and special care has been expended upon the roofing, which has been rendered completely air-tight. Both huts are constructed with solid mortared walls; each has two windows with good shutters, a roomy Lager-stätte or "Pritsche," a large table, and shelves. It was no trifle to carry mortar, the woodwork, and the other building materials a journey of two to three hours across glaciers, moraines, and rolling stones. This difficult piece of transport was effected by Italian workmen from the neighbouring Malenkerthal.

THE *Revue de Géographie* for August opens with a paper by M. Dottain, entitled "La Turquie d'Europe d'après le traité de Berlin," two-thirds of which are devoted to the Ottoman Empire of the past. The paper is illustrated by three well-executed maps—the first showing the extent of the Ottoman Empire after the peace of Vasvár (1664); the second Turkey in Europe and the Danubian Principalities as defined by the San Stefano Treaty; and the third the boundaries assigned to them by that of Berlin. M. Cortambert's "Mouvement Géographique" would be better if news were brought up to a later date. Speaking of the Belgian African Expedition, for instance, it is hardly fair for him to tell us in August that M. Cambier was at Sadaani, and was only waiting for the arrival of Lieutenant Wautier and M. Dutrieux to start for the interior. Under the heading "Correspondances," the various information is jumbled together in an odd fashion. The English correspondent leads off with a long letter, but it is left to his German colleague to tell us that "le Capitaine Nares prépare un second voyage vers le Pôle sud."

THE new number of Guido Cossa's *Cosmos* is chiefly occupied with an account of Eug. Parent's Arctic explorations in 1872-3, and letters relating to the Italian Expedition to Equatorial Africa, beginning with one from Captain Martini, dated as far back as July of last year. The "Letteratura Geografica Trimestrale" is a very useful and carefully-compiled record, and we should be glad to see one equally complete in this country. The number also contains a map of part of the Wady Igharghar, showing M. Largeau's route in the Northern Sahara in 1875.

THE *Bollettino* of the Italian Alpine Club (No. 33) contains the account of an attempt recently made by Signor G. de Filippi and Lord Wentworth to get to the top of the Dent du Géant by means of rockets. The *Alpine Journal*, from which we take this piece of news, remarks with satisfaction that the peak still remains unconquered, and doubts the conformity of the proceeding with "mountaineering morals." The *Alpine Journal* also quotes, from the *Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin* (No. 3), a description of the fourth known ascent of Cotopaxi, made by Herr von Theilmann last January. According to his observations, the height of the

mountain is 6,015 mètres (about 19,700 feet). Five *peonas*, veterans in mountain ascents, accompanied the traveller; and it is interesting to learn that none of the party suffered from the rarefaction of the atmosphere at such a high elevation, or even from fatigue. The two aneroids Herr von Theilmann took with him worked well up to 3,000 mètres; but above that height they both failed, owing, apparently, to the imperfect elasticity of the metal case.

In correction of a note which appeared in our last number, Mr. Stanford sends his "Map to Illustrate the Treaty of Berlin." In this map, originally published on July 16, the island of Cerigo is rightly coloured as belonging to Greece. For the rest, the map is a very clear illustration of recent diplomatic facts.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

A NEW American candidate for the position of an International Review has lately appeared under the title of *The Princeton*—for, though nominally in its fifty-fourth year, it is only since last January that it has been reorganised. The list of contributors is certainly varied, including American, British, French, Dutch, and German names. The theological element is both strong and orthodox, nor could we for a moment complain of this. We regret, however, for the sake of some readers, that the theology should be in style so rhetorical, and in statement sometimes so inexact. In the July number, which has reached us from the publishers, the leading article on "Exploration as Verifying Revelation," by Prof. Porter, of Belfast, and that on "The Son of Man," by Prof. Oosterzee, of Utrecht, are conspicuous in the one or the other of these respects. Prof. Porter's uncritical and unreliable statements stamp him as a novice in Biblical archaeology and a partisan. *The Princeton* also gives us the first detailed review of Dr. Kuenen's *Prophecy in Israel*, from the pen of the accomplished Hebraist, Prof. Green, of the Princeton Seminary. It is far superior to the very meagre article on Pentateuch criticism furnished by him to a former number, though not free from that controversial spirit which seems to be a characteristic of American theology. Prof. Harnack, of Leipzig, who has won his spurs in the field of early Church-history, has an historical essay of permanent value on "Christianity and Christians at the Court of the Roman Emperors before the Time of Constantine;" "The Materialistic Revival" is treated by Prof. Beale; "Kant and his Fortunes in England" by Prof. Mahaffy. English readers will know what to expect of these old acquaintances. Dogmatics are represented by the American Prof. Dabney; "Pastoral Theology" by the Scottish Prof. Blaikie. The eminent name of Dr. Wharton will attract readers to a suggestive article on "Recent Changes in Jurisprudence and Apologetics;" and, both for the name of the author and for the appositeness of his remarks, Prof. Gildersleeve's well-written paper on "Classics and Colleges" will surely be appreciated by English college tutors and professors. The printing is super-excellent, and the price very moderate (35 cents for a number of 328 pages).

A REMARKABLE paper in the Jewish *Monatschrift* for August deserves the attention of students of Biblical geography. The object of the author (Dr. Graetz) is to determine the site of Horeb or Sinai, as it is in some of his details he reminds us of Dr. Beke on the one hand, and Schleiden and Brugsch on the other, the chief result seems to us entirely new and very possibly true. His argument is partly Biblical, partly topographical. He observes that Deut. xxxiii., 2, Judges v., 4, 5, and Habak. iii., 3, distinctly point to Seir or Edom rather than "the peninsula of Sinai" as the scene of revelation; also that the very first station of the Israelites after leaving Mount Sinai was the wilderness of Paran in which Kadesh was situated: comp. Deut. xxxiii., 2,

LXX. He remarks, too, that the Israelites, in asking leave of Pharaoh to go and worship God, specified three days as the duration of their journey. The mountain which Dr. Graetz fixes upon for the giving of the law is Djebel-'Araif, which, as Prof. Palmer remarks, "out-tops all the other mountains of the neighbourhood. It is surrounded by table-land, and there are traces of the fenced enclosures of a pastoral people, probably the Amalekites." The latter circumstance excellently agrees with the narrative of Exodus. There are no wells, so that the Israelites at the neighbouring Raphidim might well suffer from thirst. In Judges v., the poet speaks of Sinai as if it ought to be well known to everyone—"this [or yonder] Sinai." Hence, too, the prophet Elijah is represented as reaching it easily from Beer-sheba and Kadesh. Dr. Graetz identifies the *Yam suph*, commonly rendered the Red Sea, but literally "the Sea of Weeds," with the so-called Bitter Lakes (Birkat Timsa). The line of march of the Israelites would thus be N.N.E. from Egypt. Dr. Graetz offers a means of accounting for the errors (as he considers them) of previous generations of Bible-students, which, however, we have not space to reproduce.

THE contents of the *Law Magazine and Review* for August (Stevens and Haynes) are scarcely up to the usual level, with the exception of two articles—"German Jurists and Roman Law," by Justice Markby, and "Copyright Reform in Belgium, Spain, and England." Mr. Markby, who has recently been appointed Reader in Indian Law in the University of Oxford on resigning his office of Judge in the High Court of Calcutta, takes as his text Prof. Ihering's work on *The Spirit of Roman Law*. By illustrations, drawn alike from the history of Roman Law, from the theories of German jurists, and from his own Indian experience, he inculcates with much clearness of exposition his own views on Law Reform and Codification, which are not precisely identical with those at present in fashion. The anonymous writer of the article on "Copyright" prints at length the Draft Laws at present lying before the Legislature in Belgium and in Spain. In Belgium the proposed term of protection is fifty years, and in Spain eighty years, from the death of the author. It is pointed out that the general current of thought on the Continent, at least among the Latin races, is in favour of regarding the right of literary and artistic property as a right of the Law of Nature, and, therefore, as properly perpetual. The practical recommendations of our own Royal Commission on Copyright stand in marked contrast to the opinions of this class of publicists.

THE *Alpine Journal* (Longmans), besides its usual stories of adventurous climbs, contains an article by the editor entitled "The History of the Buet, with some Notes on Early Mountaineering in the Pennine Alps." It is only by such papers as this—rich in local knowledge and in bibliographical facts—that Alpine literature can redeem itself from the common charge of being egotistical and monotonous. The criticism of "Alpine Art in the Exhibitions," though perhaps just, is not quite satisfactory in tone.

REPORTS BY MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Index to Reports by Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of the Countries in which they reside, for the Years 1871-1877 inclusive. (Parliamentary Papers: Commercial, No. 11, 1878.) These Reports have been presented to Parliament as a series since 1857. It is obvious that persons in the position of the writers possess unusually good opportunities of obtaining information with respect to the financial and industrial position of the foreign countries in which they reside. The late Lord Clarendon, when he caused Reports of

this nature to be periodically drawn up and published, adopted a course which is both useful in itself, as well as in promoting the efficiency of our diplomatic service, by directing the attention of its junior members to these matters. A fund of information not to be found elsewhere in one publication, in the English language, has thus been accumulated. But these Reports have met with the fate of Parliamentary Papers in obtaining only a very limited circulation. Although they have been freely consulted and made use of in the compilation of works of reference and of statistics, they have been little known by general readers. It must be allowed, however, that it is not easy to ascertain the exact contents of Parliamentary Papers. The present publication will, therefore, be very useful as supplying a subject-index of the contents of Secretaries' Reports published during the last seven years; and in thus enabling all persons who wish for information on the questions to which they relate to see at a glance where and to what extent the information sought is to be found. It is somewhat difficult, and it may be invidious, to attempt within short limits to describe these Reports. It must suffice to indicate their contents, and to call attention to a few papers which possess more general interest or which relate to less-known countries. The Reports which have been supplied from Austria, Belgium, and Italy, contain information of much value on various subjects connected with the present commercial relations of European States. Those received from France, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States, more especially, are very full in details, and possess considerable interest.

Sir Horace Rumbold's account of Chile, published in 1876, is in itself a book in a condensed form, well-written, and treating in an exhaustive manner all subjects relating to that country. Chile has now had fifty years of independence and twenty-five undisturbed by any serious attempt at revolution. In South American States which have distant provinces difficult of access, military *pronunciamientos* make way before they can be encountered by the central Government; whereas the extensive seaboard and narrow territory of Chile enable troops to be moved from the capital to any part of the country in four days, and sedition can thus be easily quelled. The northern provinces, Atacama and Coquimbo, abound in minerals: gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, nickel, and cobalt are found; and there are also vast tracts of land covered with nitrate of soda, rock salt, and borax, and yielding large quantities of iodine. Towns are few, and population scanty. Atacama is dependent on neighbouring districts for supplies, its arid wastes not even affording drinkable water in sufficient quantity. In this wilderness some of the largest fortunes of the Republic have been made, its average annual yield of mineral produce being about 1,320,000*l.*; and here, too, many fortunes have been lost in ill-advised mining ventures. The central part of Chile, in which Valparaiso and Santiago are situated, is the most important part of the Republic; while the southern part is pastoral, thinly peopled, and in great measure in the possession of the Araucanian tribes that held it before the Spanish conquest, and which are still unsubdued. Sir H. Rumbold's account of Chilean agriculture shows that agriculture can profit, by taking immediate advantage of opportunities, as much as other industries, from favourable circumstances. The gold discoveries in California, and afterwards in Australia, and the change of production in Peru, where cotton and sugar have taken the place of food-production, created a demand for foreign supplies of which the Chileans availed themselves in a very enterprising and successful manner. The description of the "inquilinos" or settled peasantry, and the "peonas" or day-labourers, is extremely interesting; but our limits unfortunately preclude extracts from this part of the subject, or further reference to the general condition of Chile.

Equally interesting is Major Stuart's Report on Haiti, published last year. He gives a very complete description of the island, its physical geography, geology, fauna, and flora, as well as a full account of its history, and of its present economic and political condition. He observes that "four centuries have not yet elapsed since Haiti was the converging point of Western adventure, and the destined metropolis of the world just then discovered." Yet now, from the shifting of interest to other lands, it is almost unknown. In his description of the flora of Haiti, Major Stuart mentions a mysterious plant which possesses such strong narcotic powers as to produce coma of any intensity or duration, or even death.

"The knowledge of this plant," he says, "is confined to a few families, who transmit the secret as an heirloom from generation to generation, and the heritage is highly prized, conferring, it is thought, the power of miracle-worker and priest. . . . The power thus exercised is called 'wanga,' a word that inspires the African with awe and dread. The wanga priest can throw into a death-like coma, and, knowing the moment of returning consciousness, he will make a show of recalling to life. If a burglary is to be committed, he can by means of this art cast a deep sleep on all indoors."

Major Stuart remarks that an experienced botanist could scarcely fail to discover this plant, which, as an anæsthetic, would no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to medical science. Vaudoux appears to be the religion of the mass of the people; it is thought to be a mixture of fetishism, debased freemasonry and distorted Christianity, but little is known with certainty respecting it to the uninitiated. "The religion has its cabalistic signs, its priests . . . and its stated feasts, at some of which human victims must be sacrificed and eaten. The great feasts are held at midnight in the depths of primeval forests, and all intrusion is carefully guarded against." Major Stuart's description of the organisation of this negro State, of the manners of the people, and of the measures taken for the exclusion of the white race and of their influence from Haiti, is especially worth perusal.

The classical student will read with interest in the Reports from Greece an account of the smelting operations at Ergasteria, where extensive beds of scoriae, the refuse of the silver and lead mines of the ancient Laurium, are now being worked. Mr. Locock's Report on British trade in Turkey, dated December 31, 1873, contains information of importance in regard to political questions of the present time. Mr. Mounsey's Report for 1877 on Japan is valuable in itself, and as giving the latest details respecting the finances of that country and its general condition. Besides these Reports, it should be mentioned, although we cannot enter into them, that special Reports on various subjects from our embassies and legations abroad, which possess considerable importance, have in late years been laid before Parliament; it must be sufficient to mention those on the condition of the industrial classes in foreign countries, published in 1870; on the tenure of land, published in 1869; and on textile manufactures, published in 1872-3. It will thus be seen that our diplomatic service, in addition to the performance of duties strictly diplomatic, gives attention to questions of general social interest. Their Reports are well written, and evince much ability as well as careful study of the condition of foreign countries. In all these respects, our diplomatic service can bear comparison with that of other nations. We may be able at some future time to notice the Consular Reports annually presented to Parliament, in somewhat the same manner as we have on this occasion adverted to those of members of the diplomatic service.

LETTERS OF GAVIN HAMILTON. EDITED FROM THE MSS. AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE, BY LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

(Continued.)

XXIII.

"Rome the 16th April 1775.

I am glad to find that Mr. Grenville takes the Amazon, as he did not seem determined about it when I mentioned it to him at Rome. I shall endeavour to find you a Venus to accompany the Paris, as the one I have is a good deal larger, being the size of that in the Capitol and the same in every other respect. I have set apart a few statues for your garden of which I shall give your Lordship a more minute description in my next. I have lost the letter mentioning the size of the tables, so that it will be necessary to repeat that article, and to let me know if on finding them ready made near the size, I could determine on the purchase. I think the red granite makes most beautiful tables and may be had of a solid piece, which cannot be got of verd-antique. I have ordered the drawings from the baths of Livia, which I shall send along with the others. I am afraid that nothing will be done as to the picture of Guercino at Ancona. It was originally painted for a chapel, where the proprietor is under an obligation of sending it once a year on some particular feast, so that nothing can be done without the consent of the Cardinal Bishop, and that of the Pope. Nevertheless I will try what can be done. In the mean while I shall venture to send your Lordship a copy of the St. Michel of Guido. This is a picture painted by a scholar of Guido and retouched by the master, it made so great a noise at that time that it was given to the Barberini, Pope or cardinal,* where it remained till lately, when I got it of the Princess, and was destined for Lord Clive. The history of this picture is in the *Abecedario Pittorico*, in the Life of Guido, which I shall transcribe and send your Lordship. The price of this picture is only 60*l.* ster*l.*, and probably may suit your Lordship's chimney. In case that it do not suit I can easily dispose of it. In the mean while your Lordship shall have the preference of it, as is my duty. I have found some fine things at Ostia, in particular two fine groups of the labours of Hercules, and in a few days I begin my excavations at Palo, when I shall acquaint your Lordship of my proceedings. If the Pope declines any purchases we shall want diletanti, so that Sir Sampson will come in for some fine bits. Perhaps never was such an opportunity as at present. I therefore trust in your Lordship and in my old friend Stuart, who I know has a great value for the antique as well as some partiality for myself. I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. HAMILTON."

XXIV.

"Rome the 6th May 1775.

In answer to your Lordship's favour of the 7th April I shall endeavour to settle what you mention with regard to Mr. Collet if in Rome, and make a proper apology for what has happened. I have not yet had time to go to Pichlers, who may put me in a way to procure the bracelets mentioned, nor have I been able to see Minelli. I would advise your Lordship to dispose of the bason for what it cost, as I don't think it so interesting as to answer the expense of restoration and carriage to England and duty, all which will run high. You will therefore, my Lord, communicate to me your sentiments thereon, and I will study your interest in either way, as far as lies in my power.

I have sent your Lordship inclosed a note of the statues that I have shipped off for your garden, which I may venture to say are the best that ever were put in any garden in England. As to the prices, they only clear me of cost of restorations and I have put in the case of the Apollo an Erma of two faces, which I have sent, merely to know if your Lordship would like a few things of that ordinary kind and if it will answer to pay the charges home; because if they do, I have got several pieces of that degree of merit which I would beg your Lordship to accept of from me and give them a place in your garden. The statues and St. Michel of Guido, with all charges

* Maffeo Barberini was elected Pope in 1623 as Urban VIII. His brother was created a Cardinal, and it was for him that the picture was painted. There is a proverb—"Quod non fecerunt Barbari fecerunt Barberini."

free to Leghorn, amount to 195*l.*, and I have passed my bills on you payable to the order of M. Marino Torlonia Depuiss at 20 days after sight, which I hope will be agreeable and that your Lordship will honour them with acceptance.

As the copy of Guido's St. Michel had suffered much, I was obliged to get it lined, which obliges me to send it rolled upon a very large roller and hope it will arrive safe. I therefore beg that as soon as it arrives, you will get a stretching-frame made for it and a handsome frame which it deserves. The present abstract from Malvasia* will serve as an authenticity of its being the very picture painted for Pope Urban VIII's brother, from whose palace I saved it from ruin. The painter's name is Ercolino, see at bottom. I remain in expectation of the measure of your tables,

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XXV.

"Rome, the 30th May 1775.

This serves chiefly to inclose you a bill of loading for the 5 cases marbles, and one for the St. Michel of Guido, shipped on board the Tartar, Capt^a Smith. I have prepared a good many things for your Lordship's garden, which will cost nothing more than casing and carriage, and of which I shall send you a particular note in my next; as yet no statue of a Venus, size of life, appears in my progress of excavations. In case that I should not find this subject I should be glad to know, if any other agreeable statue such as a Pudicitia would do, as a companion to your Paris. The Venus I have, though of excellent sculpture and all antique, excepting a vase with drapery thrown upon it, is a good deal larger than the Paris, but in case that it would answer for any other place I would be glad to give your Lordship the preference, and at a reasonable price. I have spoke to Minelli about the granite bason and find that he is not averse to purchase it on his own account for something less than the original cost, which I don't recollect. Young Pichler is gone to Milan, and I don't care to venture the group of Lucius Papirius in the hands of the old man. I shall therefore give old Pichler some fine head to do and the other to young Merchant, though I doubt if the two figures will come into a small compass and preserve the character. If they don't I would advise some pleasant single figure. Along with these intaglios I shall send the bracelets and some other piece of Roman Virta proper to make a present to a lady. Would a view of some piece of antiquity done in mosaic answer to this purpose? I have seen some pretty things done in that way, which are uncommon in England. Your Lordship might likewise have a table done in that way with some antique picture such as the Aldobrandini marriage in the middle, and ornaments round, which have a fine effect, and are out of the common road. If this or anything else occurs your Lordship may freely command

Your, &c.,

GAVIN HAMILTON.

Inclosure.

Note of Antique Statues &c sent to the Earl of Shelburne by M^r. Hamilton at Rome the 6th May 1775.

Statue of a Bacchus	£15
Venus	15
Cestiaro or boxer	20
Apollo of the gardens of Sallust	25
Hermaphrodite	40
In the same case with the Apollo, is an Erma of 2 faces, and St. Michel, copy by a scholar of Guido	60
Charges of cases, fee to the antiquary, duty and other expenses at Rome, with freight and charges at Leghorn	20
	£195

Given my bills to the order of Marino Torlonia Depuiss, payable 20 days after sight.

XXVI.

"Rome the 9th August 1775.

Upon the receipt of your Lordship's last letter I went immediately in quest of the tables but could find none of the exact measure, so have ordered two of Carlo Albagini of red granite, an inch more every way to project over the frame, which is five feet 10

* Malvasia: *Vita delli Pittori Bolognesi*, par. 4, ol. 356.

by 2 feet 4 inches. The price of both will come to 80 Zechines of solid marble. I have ordered the tables of this person, as I find him the only one inclined to take the granite bason at the original cost, which was 400⁴ crowns, though not in money, and if your Lordship had occasion for any neat chimney piece it would turn to your account to discount this sum in the manner he proposes, as I don't think it can ever answer to have the bason restored. I have enquired of Maini the Mason and he says he cannot finish it properly, with the granite feet to support it, for less than six hundred crowns, and I dare say that the carriage to England will come to more than 30⁴. You will therefore consider it well, my Lord, and acquaint me with your determination. I send you inclosed a bill of loading for a sweet pretty statue representing a Narcissus, of the exact size with the Paris, and imagine will suit it for a companion, without waiting for a Venus, which are very rare to be found of that small size. The price of it is 150⁴, including all charges at Rome and Leghorn. I have given Fisher my bills payable at usance which I hope will be convenient. As to the candelabra of Piranesi I grudge giving the 150 Zechines for them, as I think I could fill those spaces betwixt the windows with something equally good. I have therefore thought of two termini which I found in Hadrian's villa. One is a Bacchus, the other an Isis. The Bacchus from the middle upwards is a human figure, and down[wards] a plain *terme*. The Isis is very elegant. I shall venture to send them with some other pieces of sculpture for your Lordship's garden, and which I beg you will accept of as a present. I shall take particular care of every other commission, in particular the basso-relievo, though I imagine that a piece of mosaic will suit the place better. The Sibil of Guercino at the Capitol would have a fine effect. I have the honour to be, &c.,

GAVIN HAMILTON."

XXVII.

"Rome the 6th Jan^y 1776.

I have received your Lordship's letter of the 14th Nov^r by which I learn that all the statues excepting the Narcissus are arrived and give satisfaction. The large Venus I had in my possession is now on its way to Scotland. The Duke of Hamilton fell in love with it the moment he saw it, and secured it immediately. It is a fine thing; but as I wrote to your Lordship formerly it was too big to be a companion to the Paris, and I don't despair of finding you something more interesting in the progress of my excavations.

G. HAMILTON."

XXVIII.

"Rome the 13th July 1776.

I hope that ere now your Lordship has received your chimney and drawings &c. This is to acquaint you that I have secured one of the first and choicest copies of the Caracci Gallery coloured. This I think is the finest work that has yet appeared of this kind. It is engraved by Volpato and coloured by Panini. I have advanced them the price of the work, 25 Zechines, upon this condition that your Lordship's copy be all finished with his own hand and retouched from the original with my inspection. The work is now far advanced and will be finished in the month of October, I have taken this liberty that your Lordship may be first and best served.

I have inclosed a note of marbles for your Lordship's summer house or garden. The sepulchral stone belonged to Adams and I have put the price of 20 crowns on it. The Erma's of 2 faces is likewise a purchase. I gave Adams formerly a hundred crowns for the bass-relief of the rape of Proserpine. What restoration is done costs me 60 crowns, for which price I send it, and hope it will be acceptable though it still wants a part of one end. The bust of Jupiter is a very fine one and have put it likewise at the cost of restoration. This with the head of a woman may make a variety with the other fragments, which are a small ara, a sleeping Cupid, a small statue of a Roman soldier, and fragment of a candelabrum. I refer you to the note where the prices are marked, amounting in all to 50⁴., which being a small sum I have given my bills to Giacomo Antonio del Prato payable at usance, which I hope your Lordship will honour. I hear that Mr. Barry is arrived in England. I shall desire him to take a look of the Amazon and hope he will find a place for it, in the mean while

should be glad to know your Lordship's determination in regard of the bas-relief of the Esculapius, and have the honour to be, &c.,

GAVIN HAMILTON."

(To be continued.)

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature and Art.

- CURTIS, E. Zwei Giebelgruppen aus Tanagra. Berlin: Dümmler. 4 M. 50 Pf.
 DELIUS, Nicolaus. Abhandlungen zu Shakspeare. (Collection of Papers read before the German Shakspeare Society, 1865-1877.) Elberfeld: Friderichs.
 KENNY, C. S., and P. M. LAWRENCE. Two Essays on the Law of Primogeniture. Cambridge: J. Hall & Son.
 KÖHLING, E. Die nordische u. englische Version der Tristan Sage. 1. Theil. Heilbronn: Henninger. 6 M. 30 Pf.
 THÉRIOT, A. Voltaire en Prusse. Paris: Fischbacher. 3 fr.

History.

- ADRIAN, F. Freiherr von. Prähistorische Studien aus Sicilien. (Supplement to Bastian's *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* for 1878.) Berlin: Wiegand, Hempel & Parey. 5 M.
 GEOGRAPHICI LATINI MINORES. Collecti, recensiti, prolegomenis instruxit Alexander Riese. Heilbronn: Henninger. 3 M. 75 Pf.
 MOREL-FATIO, Alfred. L'Espagne au xvi et au xvii siècles. Documents historiques et littéraires. 17 fr.
 PADAVINO, Jean-Baptiste, les dépêches de, écrites 1607-1608. Basle: Schneider. 8 fr.

Physical Science.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

SPELLING REFORM IN AMERICA.

London: August, 1878.

The following extracts from a letter dated August 8, 1878, which I have just received from Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, U.S. America, author of a well-known Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and President of the Spelling Reform Association in America, will, I think, prove interesting to those who have paid attention to the subject in England. The insertions in [] are by me.

ALEXANDER J. ELLIS.

"The meeting of the [American] Philological Association at Saratoga [this year] was not large. Prof. Haldeman [Professor of Comparative Philology at Pennsylvania, president of the American Philological Association for 1876-7, one of the executive committees of the Spelling Reform Association] presented an interesting paper on the Latin meters. The part which he read treated mainly of the hexameter in Virgil. He has made examination of the relation of the prose accent to arsis and thesis in the successive feet. Dr. Trumbull [of Hartford, Connecticut, the well-known North-American Indian scholar] also had two valuable papers, on Indian topics. The Committee [of the American Philological Association] on Spelling Reform made another Report. You may perhaps remember that their first Report in 1873 laid down the principles of an ideal alphabet, and of movement towards a best possible English alphabet with Roman letters; the second Report was an application of these principles, giving an ideal alphabet; and also some transition letters, which some of our large publishers said they would use if we would back them; the

Report this year is an answer to a call for a few words to break the ice with. We were assured that several of our influential papers would use a few amended words, if we would select good ones and give them a special recommendation.

"It had been proposed by Dr. Trumbull in his President's Address [to the American Philological Association] in 1875 that we should make a list of words for which amended spelling might be adopted concurrent with that which is now in use. The Report this year was in the form of a beginning of such a list; the words are—

"gard, catalog, hav, giv, liv, definit, infinit, ar, tho, thru, and wisht

[which presumably govern similar words]. I fear we shall find that you think that in our trying to be practical, we take up always the impracticable. But that is partly our own thought; we want to bring about a chaos, as the necessary condition or antecedent of a new cosmos. Our new letters, ugly as they are, and fugacious as they will be, have already been seen, I imagine, by more persons than Pitman's letters. On the other hand, we hope to guide the changes in the right direction.

"We had a great meeting in the White Mountains with the American Institute of Instruction, the greatest educational convention ever held in America, they say; 3,000 teachers together. Here a paper of mine was presented on the present conditions of the Spelling Reform, and the subject was earnestly discussed, all the speaking, however, being on one side, in favor of reform. The interest of teachers, especially of Normal School authorities and superintendents, is very great. It may be considered certain that there will be a general adoption in our own schools of some improved methods of teaching reading, employing phonetic books of transition. The Institute directed the sending of a memorial to the Congress of the United States, asking the appointment of a commission, and they established a permanent committee on the general subject, and passed strong resolutions without dissent.

"The Spelling Reform Association held its annual meeting at the same place on the afternoon of the same day, the Institute then holding no session. We had a harmonious meeting and planned many things for the next year.

F. A. MARCH."

THE ARABS IN CYPRUS.

Paris: August 26, 1878.

The prominence given to Cyprus by recent political events induced me lately to refer to the old Arab historians for the date of its first annexation by the Muhammedans. I found in the untranslated works of the justly celebrated historians Ibn-al-athir and Ibn-Khaldun very simple and interesting narratives of the expedition to that island in A.H. 28 = A.D. 650.

We must bear in mind that the founders of the Muhammedan religion, their followers and immediate successors, were Arabs of the Hejaz, who, although accustomed to eventful expeditions on horseback and on the so-called *ships of the desert*, knew absolutely nothing of seamanship, and probably but few of them had ever even seen the sea, nor could they form any definite idea of its magnitude, its dangers, or of the means of navigation.

During the short reign of Muhammed, and those of his immediate successors, Abū-Bekr and 'Omar, the countries to the north, south, east, and west of the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medinah had been subjugated. Nearly the whole of Arabia had been conquered; Palestine and Syria, Mesopotamia, part of Persia, Egypt, and North Africa, had been annexed. The only expedition by sea that had taken place was that from Bahrein, by which Fars, including its capital, Istakhr (Persepolis), had been overcome. Al-'Ula-al-Hadrami, Governor of Bahrein, had organised this expedition in direct violation of the express commands of both Abū-Bekr and 'Omar, who feared the disasters of a shipwreck; and, notwithstanding the success of the expedition, Al-'Ula was dismissed from his post and degraded.

According to the narrative of Ibn-al-Athir, it was in the year 28 of the Hejra, or—according

to other historians—a year or two later, that the expedition to Cyprus took place.

Muáwiah, who was for a long time Governor of Hims (Emesa), had importuned the late Khalif 'Omar for permission to hire ships and proceed to the conquest of Cyprus, an island which he said was very near to the coast of Syria. With genuine Oriental hyperbole, he said that this valuable island was, indeed, so near that the inhabitants of one of the villages in the district of Hims could at night-time hear the barking of the dogs and the crowing of the cocks there, and argued that the proximity of the Greeks made the possession of the island very desirable.

The Khalif 'Omar wrote to the famous general 'Amru-ibn-al-'Aas for a description of the sea and the manner of sailing upon it.

'Amru replied that he had seen people who had been to sea; they saw nothing but sky and water. When it was calm they could not move, and their hearts melted within them. When it became agitated they lost their wits. Faith is diminished and doubt takes its hold. People travelling upon it are like insects clinging to a floating stick: if it be capsized they are drowned, and if it be saved they are bewildered.

When 'Omar read this letter, he wrote to Muáwiah:—

"By Him who sent Muhammed (may God be propitious to him) with the true religion, I will not send a single Muslim upon it. I have moreover heard that this Syrian sea commands the longest part of the earth, and that it daily and nightly asks God's permission to drown the world. How, then, can I allow the armies of Islám to trust their lives to such an infidel? By God, a single Muslim is more precious to me than all the possessions of the Greeks. Beware, then, of disobeying me in this matter, and remember how I punished Al-'Ula."

After the death of 'Omar, Muáwiah repeated his importunities to 'Othmán, who eventually consented, on the condition that he should delay a little while, and ordered him not to enlist the members of the expedition in the usual way, nor to draw lots as to who should take part in it; but to give every man his free choice, and to accept and help all who volunteered.

Muáwiah faithfully obeyed his instructions, and gave the command of the expedition to 'Abdallah-ibn-Kais. Another fleet, under the command of 'Abdallah-ibn-Saad, set sail from Egypt for the same destination, and the two met there.

The people of Cyprus received the invaders and made peace with them, agreeing to pay an annual tribute of seven thousand dinárs (about 4,200*l.* sterling). The Muslims did not object to their continuing to pay a similar tribute to the Greeks. They did not bind themselves to make common cause with them against any enemies who might attack them, but were to have the right of passage to and across the island in pursuit of their own enemies. E. T. ROGERS.

ENGLISH AND NORMAN NAMES.

Somerleaze: August 27, 1878.

Mr. G. F. Warner, in reviewing my continuation of Mr. Dimock's Preface to his last volume of Giraldus, says:—

"Why Hakon is treated in one place as a Danish and in another as an English name, and how 'Aeliz uxor Normanni' is the case of an Englishman with a Norman wife, it is not easy to see."

If Mr. Warner has never, in the course of his studies, lighted on anything but what is "easy to see," he has been much more lucky than I have been. However, the two simple matters in which he finds a difficulty are very easy indeed for anyone who has given the least thought to the nomenclature of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. In page lxxvii. of the Preface I speak of "the Danish name 'Hakon.'" In page lxxviii. I speak of "Willelmus filius Haconis," as "one of the many instances of a father bearing an English

and the son a Norman name." "Hakon" is a name of Scandinavian origin, which was not likely to be borne by any Englishman except one of Danish descent or Danish connexion. In going through a list of names, I therefore mark it as "Danish," as I mark certain other names as "Hebrew" and "Welsh or Breton." But if I had called it a "Danish name" in p. lxxviii., I should have written mere nonsense. I am there speaking of the cases in which (see *Norman Conquest*, v., pp. 561, 893) the father so often bears an English and the son a Norman name. For the purpose of this comparison, every name in use in England and not in use in Normandy is an "English name," every name in use in Normandy and not in use in England is a "Norman name." For that purpose "Hakon" is an English name, "William" is a Norman name; though the name "William" was no more distinctively Norman than "Hakon" was distinctively English. No one would scruple to call "John" an English name, if he were contrasting it with "Achille" or "Emile." But he would rightly call it a Hebrew name if he were contrasting it with "Edward" or "Robert."

I find it just as little "easy to see" what is Mr. Warner's difficulty about "Aeliz uxor Normanni." No clearer case of an Englishman with a Norman wife could be found. "Aeliz" is one of the endless spellings of the name which appears as *Adeliza*, *Alice*, and in many other forms. Mr. Warner will find that I have said something about it in my fifth volume (pp. 185, 196), as Mr. Earle said something before me in his *Parallel Chronicles* (p. 303). Doubtless the name is not exclusively Norman, as it was borne by the Lotharingian wife of Henry I.; but it is Norman as opposed to English. And surely Mr. Warner did not think that a man named "Norman" or "Northman" would be himself of Norman birth. The name of course has nothing to do with the Normans of Gaul, but with the Northmen of Scandinavia. It is exactly parallel to such Greek names as *Thessalos*, *Lakedaimonios*, *Athénaios*, and the like, borne, as in the case of the sons of Kimón, not by men who were by birth Thessalians, Lacedaemonians, or Athenians, but by men who were not. I have mentioned one or two other men of the name, and there is also the more famous Northman, son of Earl Leofric.

I would gladly give Mr. Warner any information in my power, but I can tell him nothing more about John of Schalby's Lives than that they are printed in the volume which he has reviewed, and that I gather from page xv. of Mr. Dimock's Preface that he printed them from records at Lincoln. I have no better means than Mr. Warner has for finding out anything more.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

SCIENCE.

Texts from the Buddhist Canon, commonly known as Dhammapada, with accompanying Narratives. Translated from the Chinese by Samuel Beal. (Trübner.)

THE collection of Páli texts from the Buddhist Bible, the well-known Dhammapada, will continue to be an important authority for early Buddhism until the texts of which it is composed shall be accessible in their original context. Mr. Beal, whose authoritative work on Chinese Buddhism is the only serious attempt to deal with that subject from the historical standpoint, has found four similar books of "Scripture Verses" in the magnificent collection of Chinese Buddhist works with which the munificence of the Japanese Government has enriched the India Office Library.

This Japanese collection is a reissue of the latter end of the seventeenth century,

and with Japanese commentary, of the Chinese collection issued under Imperial authority at Peking about a century earlier. It contains both translations from Indian books, and original works by Chinese Buddhists, dating from the third century down to the sixteenth; and it probably omits no Buddhist work of importance which was still extant in China at the latter date. A large number of the translations are from the early part of this period, and of some Indian works there are different Chinese versions of different dates. This is the case with the four Books of Scripture Texts, all of which purport to be translations from the *Fan* language, an expression which, though derived from *Brāhmana*, includes the Prakrits as well as Sanskrit. The names of the four are:—

1. FÁ KHEU KING—i.e., "The Book of Verses of the Law." The original was brought to China in 226 A.D., by two Indian Buddhists *Wai Chi Lan* and *Tsiang-im*; and the Chinese transliteration or representation of its Indian name is *Tan Po*—i.e., Dhammapada. It gives tales as well as texts.

2. FA KHEU PI HU—i.e., "Tales Relating to the Scripture Verses," translated by *Fa Kheu* (!) and *Fa Lih* during the Eastern Tsin dynasty (265-313 A.D.).

3. CHUH YAU KING—i.e., "The Book of the Birth of Light," a very voluminous work in which stories on stories and long-drawn commentaries have overlaid the texts of the original work. Its Indian name is not given; and there is some doubt about the author and date of the translation, as the account in Mr. Beal's Catalogue of the Japanese Library (p. 85) differs from the account in the work now being reviewed (p. 24). The Catalogue dates it about 400 A.D.

4. FA TSA IU SONG KING, of which we are only told that it is a translation made during the Sung Dynasty (960-1278 A.D.), and "seems to be another version of the Dhammapada." It does not give the tales, which take up so large a portion of the earlier works.

The origin of these tales is very simple. Each text being separated from its original context, the commentators of the Books of Texts sought to satisfy the natural curiosity as to the occasion of its first utterance. Thus the Páli commentator, the celebrated Buddhaghosha, begins his explanation of each verse by telling us where, and about whom, it was spoken; and goes on by detailing the whole circumstances in the form of a story. These stories became very popular; and we have in English a version by Captain Rogers of the Burmese recension, the stories in which differ always in detail and often in substance from the Páli text partially published by Mr. Fausböll. In like manner the stories of the Chinese versions differ among themselves, and I have not been able to find a single instance in which they agree either with the Burmese or with the Páli.

Now, the originals of each and all of the Chinese books are ascribed to Dharmatrāta; and the three earlier books incorporate the stories with the texts. Is it possible that the same author should have given in the body of his work contradictory accounts of the occasions on which the texts he selected

were first spoken? And when we find that the selected texts also are not the same, though there are some that are found in each collection, the conclusion is irresistible that we have to deal with different books, the originals of which must be due to different hands. The Chinese Buddhists, like the early Christians, were not prevented by any critical scruples from giving to later books an adventitious importance by ascribing them to early Fathers of the Church.

It is the second of the works mentioned above that Mr. Beal has now translated into English; and it stands in a very curious and interesting relation to the corresponding work in the Pāli Scriptures. Of 39 chapters in the Chinese, 26 have titles identical with, or extremely similar to, the titles of the 26 chapters of which the Dhammapada consists. Further, the names of the chapters in the first and second of the four Chinese books are the same, and they follow one another in the same order as the corresponding chapters in the Dhammapada. This can only be explained by the existence of an actual historical connexion between the three books. And yet of the 432 verses in the Pāli only 68 occur among the 199 verses in Mr. Beal's version of those 26 chapters, and 5 more in the chapters not contained in the Pāli.* These 73 verses occur, moreover, by twos and threes in the Chinese, interspersed by other texts, and placed in fresh connexion. And it must be remembered that neither the Dhammapada nor the Fa kheu pi hu consists by any means entirely of isolated verses; the texts quoted are more often passages where the sense runs on through several consecutive stanzas (e.g., Dhp., verses 210-216: comp. Beal, p. 119; Dhp., 324-326: comp. Beal, pp. 145-146; and so in several other places). With this great dissimilarity of actual contents, it is all the more striking that the names of the chapters should so exactly correspond.

There are some instructive differences in the rendering of those verses which are found in the two collections. Thus on p. 99 of the Chinese we find "What room for mirth, what room for laughing, remembering the everlasting fire? Surely this dark and dreary [world] is not fit for one to seek security and rest in." In the Pāli there is no "everlasting fire," an idea quite opposed to the ethics of early Buddhism. The fire is spoken figuratively of sin and passion, and it is not the world but the mind of a sinful man that is dark (v. 146, where the ambiguity of the word *sati* has given rise to a confusion).

The expressions "Oh! the happiness of seeing the Holy One" (p. 112), and "pays reverence to the Three Holy Ones" (p. 87), seem theistic or even trinitarian, but in the otherwise identical Pāli verses the object of reverence is simply a wise and good man (vv. 94, 107). A fine verse in the Pāli, "Fools of little understanding have themselves for their greatest enemies; for they do evil, and its fruit is bitter"

(v. 66), becomes in the version from the Chinese, "Even the charity of the fool is a cause of sorrow to him; how much more his evil deeds" (p. 78). Here a confusion has arisen between *amitta*, enemy, and *mettā*, charity. As might be supposed, technical philosophical terms run the risk of losing their deeper meaning in the course of reproduction into the foreign tongue. The oft-quoted verse sung by the archangel to console and strengthen the disciples just bereaved of their great Master becomes in Chinese,

"Whatever exists is without endurance. And hence the terms 'flourishing' and 'decaying.' A man is born, and then he dies. Oh! the happiness of escaping from this condition" (p. 22).

In Pāli* we have not merely much clearer and closer sequence in the ideas, but the important doctrine of the non-existence of a soul comes clearly to view. The technical term *saṅkhārā* in the first line having been misunderstood, the Chinese author failed to see that it alone was the subject of the verbs in the second and third lines.

"They're transient all, the parts and powers in man!
Growth is their nature, and decay:
They are produced; they are dissolved again;
The end of their formation is the end of pain."

So another fundamental term (*Trishnā*, the craving, the nervous excitement which follows on sensation) loses all its force when it is translated "lust" (compare p. 148 with v. 338 of the Dhammapada). And, generally, the finer and most practical of the Buddhist philosophical distinctions seem in some respects to resemble the *saṅkhārā* in the first three lines of the verse last quoted. Perhaps the fourth line also applies to not a few of them: but of others it may be said that they are now being formed again in Western minds, and under new conditions, giving promise of results the very opposite of painful.

It was precisely this disintegration of the exact and complete system of early Buddhist metaphysics which rendered possible the subsequent growth of the later Northern system. The strange parallel between the order of development in that system and in Latin Christianity is, perhaps, the most instructive result of the comparative study of religions. That Buddhism started with a philosophical system, and Christianity without one, has been held to render uncertain the conclusions deducible from that parallel. But the present work removes the difficulty. It shows that the Buddhist system fell to pieces before the development of Northern Buddhism began, and that the Tātār converts to the Buddhist faith had inherited its moral precepts without the details of the psychology on which that morality was based. It is this evidence thus preserved which gives to the Fa kheu pi hu its great historical value; and Mr. Beal, by making it accessible in an English dress, has added to the great services he has already rendered to the comparative study of religious history.

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS.

Myths and Marvels of Astronomy. By Richard A. Proctor. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE title which the author has selected for his book may very likely raise expectations which will by no means be satisfied by the contents. The book is made up of a dozen papers, most if not all of which appear to have already done service as magazine articles, and which as such may have passed muster, but the collection of which might in fairness have been designated by a less ambitious or a less comprehensive title. From the Preface it seems that the book has been prepared for readers with whom "the chief charm of astronomy does not reside in the wonders revealed by the science, but in the lore and legends connected with its history, the strange fancies with which in old times it has been associated, the half-forgotten myths to which it has given birth;" and the author's object is stated to have been "to collect together the most interesting of these old and new astronomical myths, associating with them, in due proportion, some of the chief marvels which recent astronomy has revealed to us." The first paper is appropriately devoted to the subject of "Astronomy." In the second, not inaptly headed "The Religion of the Great Pyramid," the author examines from a common-sense point of view the maze of queer notions and hallucinations in which some modern wiseacres, while brooding over the mystery of the pyramids, appear to have got hopelessly entangled. The third paper deals with the perplexing question of the true purpose for which the pyramids were built, and advocates a theory according to which this purpose was of an astrological and alchemical character. The theory has the advantage of meeting at least the old difficulty of accounting for the existence of a considerable number of pyramids. Whether "Swedenborg's Visions of other Worlds," the subject of the fourth paper, ought to be reckoned among the myths of "astronomy" seems very doubtful. Readers who are not Swedenborgians will probably consider the paper spun out to a wearisome length. After these four papers referring to Myths, the author favours his readers with three papers which are intended to supply the due proportion of Marvels of modern Astronomy promised in the Preface. But it is not easy to see in what respect the paper on "Other Worlds and Other Universes" can fairly be placed under that heading. The views of life in other worlds which it advocates are by no means new, and it appears questionable whether the author has not too poor an opinion of the intelligence of his readers when he treats them to lengthy explanations of commonplace considerations, a short statement of the essence of which has been held quite sufficient for their readers by some popular writers before him. Of greater novelty are some portions of the next paper, "Suns in Flames," where the reader makes the acquaintance of a couple of marvellous comets. The manner in which these comets are evolved is not a little curious. The author considers the theory probable—

"that enormous flights of large meteoric masses travel around those stars which occasionally break forth in conflagration, such flights travelling on

* Verse 128 on page 38

"	135	"	33
"	172	"	70
"	186	"	160
"	187	"	,

* Mahā-parinibbāna Sutta, p. 62. Jātaka, I., 392. Rasavāhini, 24. Attanagalla Vansa, clxxvii.

exceedingly eccentric paths, and requiring enormously long periods to complete each circuit of their vast orbits. I am not sure, indeed," he proceeds, "that it can be definitely asserted that our sun has no meteoric appendages of the same nature as those which, if this theory be true, excite to intense periodic activity the sun round which they circle."

This is the germ, the quick development of which brings forth in a short time a curious comet:—

"There are those, myself among the number, who consider the periodicity of the solar spots—that tide of spots which flows to its maximum and then ebbs to its minimum in a little more than eleven years—as only explicable on the theory that a small comet having this period, and followed by a meteor train, has a path intersecting the sun's surface."

This is going rather fast; but the pages which follow suggest doubts whether the author is merely hoaxing or whether his imagination has run away with his judgment. What is to be thought of such a statement as this?—

"We may dismiss as altogether unlikely the visit of a comet from the star-depths to our sun on a course carrying the comet directly upon the sun's surface. But if among the comets travelling in regular attendance upon the sun, there be one whose orbit intersects the sun's globe, then that comet must several times ere this have struck the sun, raising him temporarily to a destructive degree of heat."

Astronomical science knows of no valid reason for doubting the possibility of some big comet coming into collision with the sun at any time. But should such a comet be bent upon pursuing a course intersecting the sun's globe, science has strong reasons for not doubting that the comet would come to grief, and would not get another chance of repeating the experiment. The sun may be "a bubble;" but if so, he is a bubble which would not permit such tricks to be played upon it. When these mythical comets are paraded by the author among the "chief marvels which recent astronomy has revealed to us," it would perhaps have been only fair that Whiston's and Buffon's notorious comets, which in the last century had to accomplish such marvellous feats and found so many admirers, should have been trotted out among the myths. With the next paper, "The Rings of Saturn," the due proportion of Marvels is already exhausted, and the rest of the book is made up of a collection of odds and ends more or less connected with astronomy. "Comets as Portents," "The Lunar Hoax," "On Some Astronomical Paradoxes," "On Some Astronomical Myths," "The Origin of the Constellation Figures," are the headings of the last five papers. The author has not troubled himself with unprofitable researches, but has been content with taking a great part of the statements which fill his pages at second or third hand.

It will perhaps be useful to throw a little light upon the curious myth with which the book closes. Speaking of the constellations, the author concludes thus:—

"It is, indeed, somewhat singular that astronomers find it easier to introduce new absurdities among the constellations than to get rid of these old ones. The new and utterly absurd figures introduced by Bode still remain in many charts despite such inconvenient names as *Honores Frederici*, *Globum Aerostaticum* [sic], and *Machina Pneumatica*;

and I have very little doubt that a new constellation, if it only had a specially inconvenient title, would be accepted. But when Francis Baily tried to simplify the heavens by removing many of Bode's absurd constellations, he was abused by many as violently as though he had proposed the rejection of the Newtonian system. I myself tried a small measure of reform in the three first editions of my 'Library Atlas,' but have found it desirable to return to the old nomenclature in the fourth."

This style of writing may possibly just suit the tastes of some readers. Yet others may wonder why astronomers should apparently be so fond of absurdities and so averse from reform, and they might, perhaps, think it worth while to make enquiries. Suppose, then, they should apply for a little trustworthy information to a person who possesses some real knowledge of the subject, what would they learn? They would learn something of the history of the constellations; of the interesting posthumous paper of Olbers published in 1840, in which he gave an outline of this history, and made an urgent appeal to astronomers to get rid of all the modern constellations introduced since the times of Hevelius and Flamsteed; of Sir John Herschel's translation of the substance of Olbers's paper; of Sir John's own proposal for an entire remodelling of the southern constellations; of the great reform effected in 1843 by Argelander by means of his *Uranometria Nova*, in which he not only responded to Olbers's appeal, but furnished science with the first trustworthy atlas of the stars visible in our latitudes to the naked eye; of the partial reforms introduced by Baily in the British Association Catalogue, and of the unlucky shortcomings and errors of the latter. They would further learn that the author's story about Francis Baily having been violently abused, &c., is a strange "myth" without any foundation in fact; that there had been no possibility of removing many of Bode's absurd constellations; that of the three constellations named, the *Globus Aerostaticus* had been introduced by Lalande, the *Anilia Pneumatica* by Lacaille; that it has been and is still regretted by many astronomers that (in consequence of Sir John Herschel's unlucky proposal) Baily has not carried out Olbers's suggestion of getting rid of Lacaille's constellations together with the rest of the modern ones, and still more, that in the costly preparation of the British Association Catalogue full advantage has not been taken of the boon of the *Uranometria*. Enquirers might, moreover, learn that the *Library Atlas* in comparison with the *Uranometria* is very untrustworthy as a representation of the heavens; that more than five hundred stars visible in our latitudes are wanting in it, nearly a score of them being of the fifth magnitude, while the maps of the southern skies are overcrowded; that consequently the inferences drawn from these maps are fallacious, &c.—enough that intelligent readers must not be too credulous. A. MARTIN.

A Treatise on Slate and Slate-Quarrying, Scientific, Practical, and Commercial. By D. C. Davies, F.G.S. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)

In the midst of the gloom which has lately

spread over our mineral industries, a bright streak of light has been visible in North Wales. While most branches of trade have been dragging out a languishing existence, slate-quarrying has until quite recently been enjoying a season of great prosperity. The northern part of the Principality, in which slate-working is the staple industry, has thus presented a cheerful contrast to the south, where coal and iron are the main elements of wealth. At length, however, the wave of depression has extended to the slate-districts. The demand for slates, which for many years has been much greater than the supply, has now so far fallen that the output is in excess, and stock is therefore accumulating at the quarries. Slates are also coming into this country from America; and thus it behoves the slate-worker, at a period of anxiety like this, to pay more attention than ever to the economic development of his resources. The appearance of Mr. Davies's work therefore strikes us as being singularly opportune.

It is curious that the technological literature of this country has not hitherto included a treatise on so important a subject as Slate. Several pamphlets, to be sure, have been written, but we remember nothing which approaches to a comprehensive work. And yet there can be no question that the quarry-manager often stands in need of some scientific work of reference upon his special subject.

"The present race of quarry-managers," writes Mr. Davies, "will not deem it a personal allusion when I say that in time past there has not only been an indifference to the acquisition of the simplest elementary scientific knowledge on the part of former managers, and, indeed, proprietors also, but a large amount of hostility to the intrusion of science into their special so-called practical domain" (p. 155).

Let us hope that the day of such hostility has passed never to return; and that those who have charge of our mineral industries are sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the advantages which must needs grow out of a judicious combination of science with practice.

In reading Mr. Davies's little treatise, it is evident that the author is at his best when describing the quarries of North Wales. It is only natural, indeed, that this should be the most valuable part of his book. His personal acquaintance with this area, coupled with the aid which he has received from friends actually engaged in the slate-trade of North Wales, gives freshness to his descriptions and authority to his statements. But when he passes to other parts of the country his notes become disappointingly meagre. It is true that slate-quarrying has not been marked by any great success in the southern part of the Principality; but still, if the districts are worth noticing at all, they surely deserve to be treated with more attention than our author has bestowed upon them. And the same remark applies still more forcibly to the scanty references to the slate-producing areas of other countries.

Much valuable information is given by Mr. Davies with respect to the method and cost of working a slate-quarry. His particulars of different "bargains" will also be studied with interest. We may remind the

reader that the method of bargaining in the Welsh quarries drew forth a warm encomium from the late Prof. Cairnes (*Essays on Political Economy*, p. 166). While the practical part of Mr. Davies's work is so good, it is rather a pity that more care has not been bestowed upon the scientific details. With the geological portion we have little fault to find, though exception might be fairly taken to some of the remarks on cleavage. But whenever chemical questions are introduced they are dealt with in a manner which is scarcely satisfactory. We fail, for example, to understand what is meant by referring the colour of a particular slate to the presence of "protoxide of iron, or iron and oxygen mixed in the proportion of one part of the former to two of the latter." Or again, to "iron in the form of peroxide—two parts of iron combined with two of oxygen." Nor is it easy to follow the reasoning upon which such a statement as the following is based: "The presence of soda and potash in all the slate deposits is the record of the saltiness of these ancient seas"—that is, of the seas wherein the mud which has since been altered into slate was originally deposited. In the preparation of a second edition it will certainly be well to pass the sheets under the eye of a chemical friend.

In spite, however, of such little blemishes as those to which we have felt it our duty to call attention, Mr. Davies's work may be unhesitatingly recommended to all who are interested in the development of our mineral resources. To those who are actually engaged in slate-quarrying it is little less than indispensable. F. W. RUFLE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN.

III.

Monday, August 19.—The Physical Science Department of Section A was to-day presided over by Prof. Perry. Mr. W. Ladd read a paper on the phonoscope, an instrument for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound, which has been exhibited at the *soirées* given to the Association, and has deservedly attracted much attention. Prof. Forbes described an instrument for indicating and measuring firedamp in mines. In the Mathematical Department of this Section, under the presidency of Mr. H. J. S. Smith, the Report of the committee on Babbage's analytical machine was read, by which the Association was not encouraged to take any steps to procure its construction. Prof. Maxwell Simpson presided over Section B, where some notes on the water from the Severn Tunnel Springs were read by Mr. W. Lamb Carpenter. In Section C the metamorphic and intrusive rocks of Tyrone were discussed by Mr. Nolan; while Dr. Sterry Hunt read a paper on the origin and succession of the Crystalline Rocks of North America, which led to some discussion, in the course of which the application of the term "amateur" led to some exhibition of feeling. In Section D the Department of Zoology and Botany was mainly given up to the latter science; Prof. Williamson, however, read a memoir in which he strongly combated Mr. Carruthers' views on the genus *Traquairia*, which had been described as a radiolarian, but which he would rather consider to be a vegetable organisation. Mr. A. S. Wilson read a series of botanical papers on matters connected with the dimorphism and cross-fertilisation of plants, which showed much careful observation. In the Department of Anthropology, which was one of the best attended, Prof. Flower read a

paper on the methods and results of measuring the capacity of crania; the largest capacity of any head he had measured was that of a race of long flat-headed Indians of the West Coast of Africa, which gave 1,589 centimètres, the smallest being that of the Vedda of Ceylon, 1,205 centimètres. The Lapps and Esquimaux gave an average measurement of 1,546 centimètres; the English of the lower grade, 1,542; the Canary Islanders, 1,498; Japanese, 1,486; Chinese, 1,424; Italian, 1,475; Ancient Egyptian, 1,464; true Polynesians, 1,454; Negroes (of various kinds), 1,377; Kaffirs, 1,345; Hindus, 1,306; Australians, 1,284; Andamanese, 1,220. Prof. D. Wilson, of Toronto, read a paper on New Varieties of Man, in the course of which he urged that the Indian aboriginal population of North America was not altogether disappearing by extinction, but formed by absorption an important factor in the population of the New World. Mr. Romanes announced to the Department of Anatomy and Physiology his discovery of nerves in the Medusae. In Section E, which was, as usual, largely attended, Captain Burton read a paper on the land of Midian, and Dr. Phené gave an account of Cyprus and of his ascent of Samothrace. At the meeting of the General Committee, Prof. Allman was elected President for the 1879 meeting at Sheffield, and Swansea was appointed as the meeting-place for 1880. A *conversazione* at the College of Surgeons, and an address on "Dissociation," by Prof. Dewar, illustrated by experiments on a large scale, concluded the day.

Tuesday, August 20.—In the Astronomical Department of Section A Mr. Glaisher read the Report of the Committee on Luminous Meteors, and described the principal meteors observed during the year; and Lord Rosse gave an explanation of the peculiarities of an equatorial mounting for a three-foot reflector recently erected at Parsonstown. In Section B Mr. W. Chandler Roberts read a paper on the detection, by means of the microphone, of sounds which accompany the diffusion of gases through a thin septum. In Section C Mr. E. T. Hardman described a new mineral from the basalt at Carnmoney Hill, near Belfast, to which he gave the name of Hullite. It seems to belong to the ferruginous chlorite group; its physical characters are: colour, velvet black; hardness, 2; brittle; lustre, waxy to dull; very slightly affected by acids. Its most remarkable characteristics are its low specific gravity and its resistance to the blowpipe—both curious points considering the large quantity of iron it contains. In Section D Prof. E. D. Cope read a paper on the Vertebrata of the Permian Formation of Texas; and Sir Wyville Thomson spoke upon some deep-sea radiolarians which had been met with in the Challenger expedition, one of which, a new genus, he had named *Challengeria*. In the Anthropological Department, Captain Burton read some notes on the tribes of Midian, before a crowded audience; while the burning question of the presence of tails in our progenitors was brought forward by Mr. Lawson Tait, who, however, did not add much to what has already been brought forward in connexion with the subject. How to reach the Pole was discussed in Section E, by Dr. Rae and Dr. Moss, at the conclusion of which Lieutenant Dyer, R.N., sang a song, which was again succeeded by a squabble in connexion with Mr. Stevenson's paper on "Livingstonia." Squabbles, indeed, were rather the order of the day, and were indulged in by Sections F and G, Mr. Lynam's paper on the drainage of the Shannon leading to some warm expressions of feeling. In the evening the Royal Irish Academy gave a *conversazione*, which concluded with a dance.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.—Rather more business than usual remained to be transacted on the last day. In Section C Prof. King read a paper on the age of the crystalline rocks of Donegal. Mr. Beighton interested the anthropologists by his

account of the Totos, an expiring race who inhabit a village called the Orange Grove, near the top of the hills on the Bhutan frontier, who at present consist only of about twenty families, and may be expected to disappear in two or three generations. At the meeting of the General Committee, it was announced that 2,578 tickets had been issued for the meeting, which was the sixth largest ever held; and grants were made to the amount of 1,412*l.* Thus ended a meeting which was characterised by Mr. Spottiswoode as "the largest, the most agreeable, and the most diversified that he could recall in a recollection of over twenty years."

SCIENCE NOTES.

PHILOLOGY.

POPULAR etymology being certainly one of the most curious and attractive phenomena in the life and growth of language, it is to be wondered that K. G. Andresen's book *Ueber deutsche Volks-etymologie* should be the first scientific work that is specially devoted to that important subject. The author has not only chosen his subject very well, but he has treated it in a very satisfactory manner. Though the vast material which he has brought together is chiefly derived from the history of the German language, he has also collected many illustrations of his argument from other languages, ancient and modern, from which we will select a few of his English examples. The English superlatives in *most*, as, e.g., *utmost*, *uppermost*, are not originally composed with the adjective *most*, but represent an ancient form of the superlative, which ends in *-most* in Old English. The poetical word *shamrock* is derived from the Irish *seamrog*. *Cutlet* has evidently been assimilated to the verb to *cut*, but it comes from *côtelette*. *Coward* is transformed by popular etymology into *cowheart*, according to the analogy of sweetheart; Herr Andresen might have added that the latter word itself has been conjectured to owe its origin to popular etymology. Of names of localities we will quote *The bell and savage*, which ought to be *La belle sauvage*, and *Shotover*, which is a transformation of *château vert*. All the English instances of popular etymology which the author quotes are taken from Max Müller's *Lectures* and other well-known works; on the other hand, there can be little doubt that for those who would follow him in his path there is reserved a gleaming that may prove far richer than his own harvest. The names of German places alone which owe their present form to popular etymology fill six pages in Andresen's work, and the English language is likely to be as rich in instances of popular etymology as the German. Andresen, indeed, gives it as his opinion that English comes next after German in this respect, being superior to French, &c. An English work of the same kind as Andresen's, if done with equal care, would certainly be welcomed not only by philologists but also by the general reader, if we may judge from the complete success of Andresen's work, which has gone through two editions in a very short time.

THE late Prof. Wuttke's work on the *History of Writing* has appeared in a new and cheap edition, which would no doubt sell uncommonly well if this bulky work had not remained a mere fragment, which the author's untimely death prevented him from completing. It may be questioned, indeed, whether the author would ever have carried his *History* down to the rise and development of the modern alphabets, even had he lived much longer; he himself expresses a doubt of this kind in his preface. He was too prosy and too fond of digressions of every kind to treat his vast theme in a short and concise manner. As it is, his work certainly contains a great deal of valuable information about tattooing and various other substitutes for, and the pictorial modes of, writing, which are illustrated by a considerable number of excellent plates, on the Japanese and Chinese, the

hieroglyphic and cuneiform, alphabets; and while his method of treatment is often apt to be desultory, it is certainly well calculated to present even the driest subjects in the most attractive form possible. We notice, incidentally, that Wuttke has positively denied the Egyptian origin of the Phœnician alphabet, and preceded Deecke in trying to derive it from the cuneiform characters, and in pointing to the ancient Cyprian alphabet with its cuneiform signs as a proof of this theory. However, he never attempted a detailed comparison between those three alphabets.

FINE ART.

WATTEAU.

Twenty-Six Drawings by Antoine Watteau.
Reproduced from the Original Works.
(Arundel Society.)

THE Arundel Society has had the happy thought to reproduce—or, as far as possible, to translate through some of the newer applications of photography—nearly half of the wonderful collection of drawings by Watteau, which were exhibited some three years since at Bethnal Green; and we congratulate the society very warmly on its practical recognition of the fact that the seemingly lighter and drawing-room Art here reproduced is in truth worthy to rank with the great sacred Art of the long-accepted masters. The collection belongs to Miss James, who inherited it from her father. How it was that no nobleman or great public personage, but a London merchant, said to be of retiring disposition, and—as fortunes now go—by no means of immense wealth, was able to possess and leave behind him the finest collection in the world of drawings by the consummate master of French Art may well be matter of interest. Account for it by what hypothesis we will—and the commonest explanation lies in the fact that the collection was formed when Watteau's work was at a discount—it yet remains infinitely to the credit of Mr. James's judgment, and a proof of his fineness and keenness of independent taste, that he should have gathered together such an assemblage of the drawings of Watteau as not only outweighs in value the more recent, and in France more famous, collection made by the Brothers de Goncourt, but surpasses the collections possessed by the British Museum and by the Louvre, rich as these collections are in the work of the leader of French eighteenth-century art. The James collection consists of some seventy drawings, some in black chalk, many in red, and many in that cunning mixture of the two in which Watteau excelled, and by which he gave to often slight work a richness and depth of tone, a peculiar sense of colour, reserved generally for the more elaborate and for that which employs many means instead of few.

One hopes that some day the occasion will be afforded of studying in some detail the collection from which the publication of the Arundel Society is derived, and of establishing once for all the connexion between known pictures of the master and such of these drawings as are designs and studies for them. But even to begin that task now would be to go beyond the limits proper to this notice: and it may be said, in passing, that though one of the chief interests of the James cabinet

may well lie in the opportunity it affords of tracing the connexion spoken of, another lies in the fact that a very large proportion of the drawings here are *not* to be associated with pictures now known, but are either preparations for elaborate work long lost, or for elaborate work never undertaken. The authenticated paintings of Watteau are comparatively few. Important paintings must have perished or have been lost to knowledge. But, allowing for this, it is still almost certain that the artist, dying when only just middle-aged, left behind him in his drawings an immense accumulation of material as yet unused. For Watteau was of those artists who observed life constantly.

The range of his observation is one of the things which the James collection shows, and which is shown to a great extent in the reproductions before us, though it might have been shown more completely had the Arundel Society been minded to include in its issue the drawings which, when they were on view at Bethnal Green, were numbered 28 and 40. The first is a quite masterly drawing of the partially nude: and the second, though not without faults of hurry or carelessness, proves by its modelling of torso, arm, and thigh, on what a firm foundation of knowledge and of mastery rests the success of the costumed figures which, among Watteau's works, are more familiarly known. Watteau's drawings of the nude are generally of the living and not faultless model. Such they are in Miss James's collection. But there exist designs for symbolical figures—*Le Printemps*, for instance—which aim at the ideal, if they do not quite reach it. And in one drawing at the Louvre the ideal is reached as well as aimed at—the design, a woman's ample figure seen from the side, splendid in roundness and fullness of contour, perfectly harmonious in line and gesture.

These things are the exception in Watteau's work, which reflects the charm of the actual, and is contentedly occupied with actual things—nay, even with habitual things—whether they be beautiful or repulsive. It has been the common reproach to the great French artist that his work is artificial. But probably no work ever done in art since Rembrandt's has been more splendidly natural. It was only the life around him that was artificial. It has been urged, again, that the work's range was limited; and this in a sense is true. That is, the nominal subjects of his completed pictures vary but little. Rarely does the subject of some *bourgeois* occupation strike in among the subjects of cultivated leisure and pleasure—though it does strike in occasionally, as Miss James's collection of designs is itself enough to show. But whatever be the nominal subject, it is treated by Watteau with infinite variety and truth, not to the general theme, but to the particular person and occasion. It is true that in his garden-pictures there is almost always a gentleman helping a lady to rise up from the grass, and another lady brushing aside her petticoats with a gesture of agreeable impatience, and a couple of the very friendly, the very confidential, happily arm-in-arm, departing with some eagerness for lonelier corners of the Elysian Fields. But each gesture is studied from the life;

each figure has its own place in a perfectly ordered composition; and each face, whether beautiful or ugly, has been observed with perfect penetration, and if beautiful its beauty has been refined and left veracious, and if ugly its ugliness has received the interest of Art.

Now, of the real range, under the apparent limitation, many of the drawings reproduced by the Arundel Society afford conspicuous example. There is the exquisite *naïveté* of the very young girls who are leaning over the ledge of an opera-box to see the comedians, or out of a window to see a passing show. There are the Oriental or negro heads. There is the demure and absorbed person picking out a bit of needlework. There is the mendicant woman. There is *soubrette*, and musician, and harlequin. There is, especially, in plate No. 7, the thin-cheeked girl of refined and admirable beauty, one of the highest types in Watteau's world—the world of an artist who was much concerned both with the rich and with those who ministered to the wants of the rich. The eyes of this girl are set widely apart; they look out with an expression of perfectly calm perception, always slightly indifferent and consciously removed—the face of one that has known culture, but has never known hurry; of one that having no work to be weary of must needs be a little weary of pleasure. Probably her beauty has brought her the experience of men.

The reading of Marivaux and Beaumarchais—the reading of *Manon Lescaut* itself—will not give us any such return to the French eighteenth century, in all that it had of freest and most fascinating, as the turning over the pages on which these designs of a consummate master are on the whole adroitly reproduced. There is, however, even in this short appreciation, a word to be said on what is absent as well as what is present—on deficiencies as well as on qualities. We have never yet seen a system of reproduction of old drawings or etchings by which the sharpness of some lines was not blurred—by which the fineness of some expression was not marred and coarsened. The system does not exist which is exempt from these drawbacks. But among reproductions the success of the present one ranks high. Again, there is wanting to the volume before us some notes to convey a little further information than that which is vouched save on title-page and bare table of contents. It did not require a keen intelligence to describe these drawings as “Three Female Figures: one with a Guitar,” “Two Male Figures: one with a Mask,” and so on. And, lastly, there is no indication whatever to the unwary or uninformed spectator that the reproductions do not in all cases reproduce the colour of the original drawing. That black as well as red is employed with incalculable effect in the original, and often in conjunction with it, is not even hinted at. The medium in which each drawing is executed should at least have been stated. But, with whatever defects or deficiencies, we are glad to be able to possess such charming memoranda of the genius of Watteau, and we congratulate the Arundel Society on so bold a departure from its traditions.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

The Oriental Coins of the Museum of the Historical and Archaeological Society of Odessa.
By Dr. O. Blau. With a Plate. (Odessa : E. Berndt.)

It is always a dangerous thing to ask *cui bono* about a branch of study. To discover the "use" of a particular science or department of learning is often extremely difficult, and one frequently has to content himself with the comforting axiom of an obliging friend that "all knowledge is useful," or with the solace of another who tells him that the study "keeps him out of mischief." Now, of all sciences, or branches of sciences, numismatics, and especially Oriental numismatics, offers the weakest front to utilitarian questioners. The students of Greek and Roman coins can generally baffle the antagonist with the plea of art: but the Oriental numismatist has no such easy escape. He is better off, indeed, than he who is learned only in mediæval coins, and perhaps than the English numismatist; for it is not easy to extract much of interest or importance, historically or artistically, from the mediæval European and the English coinages. But, nevertheless, the literary position of the Oriental numismatist is not satisfactory. There are some scores of students of this particular branch of coins in Germany and Russia, Austria and France, and half-a-dozen in England. As one of the number I should be extremely sorry to discover that their work was of no possible use, except *pour faire passer le temps*.

That this is not so is, I think, proved by the volume named at the head of this article. Dr. Blau's catalogue of the Odessa cabinet is an example of how great use coins might be to the Oriental historian. I do not pause here to discuss the side-question whether Oriental history is worth the trouble of studying: for this is one easily answered and requires no argument from me. It is only because the history of the East (I am speaking more especially of the Mohammedan East) has never been fairly put into English dress that its value and interest are not yet popularly appreciated. To the interest of the history the coins of course can scarcely add; but to its accuracy they can contribute in a remarkable manner. The one saving virtue of Mohammedan coins, generally speaking, is the multitude of their inscriptions. They can boast of no artistic merit, with the exception of that of calligraphy: but they undoubtedly do their utmost to carry as many words as their surfaces can possibly hold. Too many of these, it is true, compose religious formulas, which might with advantage have been graven on the heart instead of on the coin, and thus have left more room for historical inscriptions, besides rescuing the formulas of faith from that contempt which familiarity is said to breed. But the historical inscriptions are, nevertheless, generally very ample, and they furnish information as to the locality of the mint; the year, and sometimes the month, of issue; the name of the prince who ordered the coinage, and his titles at great length, and often the name of his father, grandfather and even great-grandfather; when he was tributary, the name of the liege-lord appears; and the spiritual suzerain, the Khalifeh, has his

share of the inscriptions. Such materials, obviously trustworthy, cannot fail to be of the greatest service to the historian in tracing the successions of dynasties and the relations of contemporary princes to each other, the interweaving of royal houses, the limits of territory, and many other essential matters. The coins should map out the history in outline, and the Oriental historian should fill up the plan.

At present, however, there are stumbling-blocks in the way. Some of the largest collections in Europe do not possess published catalogues: Berlin, Paris, Vienna, are only known in very small part; and many of the most important coins are only to be found in remote Transactions, Journals, *Anzeigen*, or whatever they may be called, of some remote Society. Before the Oriental historian can use what ought to be his right hand, all the larger collections of Europe must be accessible by means of catalogues, and then a *Corpus* should (but will not) be compiled of all published coins. A vast amount of material would thus be collected and brought within reach of ordinary Orientalists, and Eastern numismatics would after all prove of "use."

Dr. Blau's catalogue of the collection of Oriental coins belonging to the Odessa Historical and Archaeological Society is evidence of another collection made accessible. It is not, indeed, a collection of the highest interest; but its special strength, which lies in the coinage of the Krim Tatars, gives it a value of its own. Of the Mohammedan dynasties represented in the first two volumes of the British Museum catalogue (to the number of above 1,500) the Odessa cabinet contains barely 200 specimens, some of which, however, are of great interest and value. But the series of Tatar dynasties is of very different proportions, reaching to the number of 2,500 coins, and, indeed, forming the bulk of the collection. Dr. Blau's catalogue is precisely suited to the nature of the series it describes. When notes were required he has given them, or referred to the proper authorities; but the majority of the coins contained in the Odessa Museum, being simple and rude, required but short notices; and Dr. Blau has studied conciseness with such success that he has contrived to make a thin quarto volume of about one hundred two-column pages contain descriptions of over three thousand coins. Dr. Blau's reputation as an Oriental numismatist is so well known that I need only say that the present work displays the same learning which has characterised his previous labours. Some of his hypotheses are somewhat rash—for example, the attribution of no. 351 to "Altmysch" of the "Khotanide" dynasty, of whose name I can see no signs in the engraving. But the faults are few; and Dr. Blau deserves the thanks, not only of Oriental numismatists, but of the future historians of the East.

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETING.

THE Cambrian Archaeological Society held its thirty-third annual gathering last week, at Lampeter, a town in the south-east of Cardiganshire, on the Teifi, notable alike for Bishop Burgess's

Theological College and for its breed of horses. The Bishop of St. David's, who was one of the early founders of the Association, and gave a new impetus to it as President at Carmarthen in 1875, was again its President at Lampeter, though unable to attend more than the first day's excursion. This took the direction of Dolaucothi and Cayo, in Carmarthenshire, visiting in turn the scant vestiges of a Roman bath and station at Tregoch, Dolaucothi House and its curiosities of Roman origin, the goldmines worked by the Romans at Ogofau, and the church of Cynfil Cayo, chiefly notable for two early inscribed stones. On the second day, Wednesday, the route taken was to the south-west, along the Teifi, and visits were paid to the mounds of Llanwnnen and Crug-y-Wil, the Ogham inscribed stone (*Trenacutus*) at Llanvaughan, the picturesquely situated church at Llanllwni, and the British entrenchment of Pen-y-gaer. The hospitality of Colonel Evans, of Highmead, precluded the possibility of the society's getting so far as Llandysil church and stones. On Thursday the main body of the visitors went to Strata Florida station by the so-called Manchester and Milford Railway, running along the Teifi side to the north. The Old Abbey was visited, its curious solitary arch of late and Irish Norman character examined, and lastly David ap Gwyllym's grave. Camps, dolmens, and ancient bridges skirted the route. Each hill offered its promise of a cairn or a camp or tumulus to the adventurous. But the longest halt was made at Bronneurig and Castel Meurig, the latter the site of an old Norman castle, manifestly occupying a previous British camp. Ystrad Meurig has a noted Welsh Grammar School, founded in the last century, and maintained under what Southerners would deem difficulties. The last day's march brought the members of the Association, among other objects of interest, to Pont Llanio and the site of the Roman *Loventium*, where Roman stones were explored, and the traces of the *Sarn Helen*, or, as it seems to mean, the "road of the legions," investigated. One find of the day was pronounced to be a Roman doll, drawn out of the boggy ground near Llanio. The last halt was at Llandewi Brevi, a once cruciform church, of which, though sadly mutilated, enough survives to attest the grandeur of the situation St. David chose for his famous preaching against the Pelagian heresy. On the whole, the excursions were fruitful, certainly favoured with fine weather, and good work was done among the early inscribed stones.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. WILLIAM PATERSON, of Edinburgh, has arranged to issue, somewhat in the style of the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell's privately-printed folio volumes, a collection of the principal existing portraits of Mary Queen of Scots. The collection will embrace between one and two hundred portraits, and in every instance these will be preserved the same size as the engraved originals. A number of facsimiles will also be given from originals which have never been engraved. The volume will be issued under the supervision of Messrs. David Laing, Edinburgh, and Twyllie Guild, Glasgow.

WE understand that, owing to the greater number of works sent in for the National Art Competition this year, and to the improvement that was everywhere manifest, the examiners had a longer and more difficult task than usual in deciding on the merits of the respective candidates. The awards, however, have now all been made, a lady, Miss Elizabeth Grace, carrying off both the gold medal and one of the Princess of Wales' scholarships. The exhibition of the competition works, which has been open for some weeks past in the galleries adjoining the National Portrait Gallery on the west side of Exhibition Road, proves, indeed, the satisfactory character of this year's achievement. It consists of about 1,400 works, selected from as many as 138,046,

sent up from 142 Schools of Art all over the country. Taken as a whole, the average of attainment by the pupils of these schools is decidedly high. It is not so much that any remarkable genius has been brought forth, but that modest talent has been cultivated in them to bear pleasant fruit. Altogether the result of the National Art Competition is so good that France, which is about to make the teaching of drawing compulsory in her primary and public schools, will be likely to feel some envy. The Ecole Centrale has several times held similar exhibitions, but not, we imagine, with such success.

FROM the Twenty-fifth Report of the Science and Art Department, lately issued, we learn that the most important purchases for the Art Collection at South Kensington were two specimens of Limoges enamel belonging to Mr. H. Danby Seymour. One of these is an oval medallion portrait of Charles de Guise, Cardinal de Lorraine (who died in 1574); it is surrounded by eight enamelled plaques in colour and grisaille, and is attributed to Leonard Limousin. The other is historically of great interest. It is a triptych formed by a combination of nine plaques: in the centre the Annunciation, with rows of angels above and below; in the left volet are Louis XII. and St. Louis, with the arms of France above and below; and in the right volet are Anne of Bretagne and St. Anne, with the arms of France and Brittany above and below. It is by Nardon Penicaud. These two works were acquired for 4,000*l*. The most important gifts or bequests to the Art Collection were the series of military, civil, and historical medals and decorations belonging to the late Surgeon-Major J. W. Fleming, and two portraits, the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, by Lawrence, and Lady Anne Hamilton, by James Lonsdale. Among the rare works purchased for the Art Library may be noted:—*Universal System of Household Furniture*, by Ince and Mayhew, with upwards of 300 designs, published in the last century; *Costumes des XIII^e, XIV^e, et XV^e Siècles*, par O. Bonnard, 200 coloured plates, 2 vols. (Paris, 1829-45); *Les Arts Somptueux du V^e au XVII^e Siècle*, 4 vols. (Paris, 1853-58); *Vitruvius Danicus* (the architecture of Denmark, &c.), 2 vols., 281 plates, folio (Copenhagen, 1749); *Ornements des Anciens Maîtres des XV^e-XVIII^e Siècles*, recueillis par O. Reynard, 2 vols. (Paris); *Architecture Romaine du Midi de la France*, par H. Revoil, 3 vols.; *L'Architecture Ottomane*, with illustrations by various artists, published by the Turkish Government, large fol. (Constantinople, 1873). To the works illustrating the history and progress of printing, book-ornament, and book-binding have been added, among others—a *Book of Hours*, with full page and marginal illustrations, printed on vellum in Gothic characters, by Gilles Hardouyn (Paris, 1521); *Opus Rupert Abbatis Tuicensis de Victoria*, &c., a specimen of early Augsburg printing, the work of Anthony Sorg in 1487; an interesting piece of raised needlework-binding in gold and silver thread on crimson velvet, English, of the seventeenth century, in the style of the work done by the nuns at Nicholas Ferrar's house at Little Gidding; an Italian binding, about 1700, richly tooled, and bearing the arms of Pope Clement XI.

As regards the Phœnicians, it has been proved to the general satisfaction that their artistic productions in early times consisted either of imitations from Assyrian or Egyptian designs or of a skilful mixture in the imitation of both together. But it seems to be frequently forgotten that the Phœnicians as a nation endured, and doubtless continued to imitate the artistic designs of their neighbours, down to a time when the Greeks could have furnished them with much to do in this direction. Yet it is singular that a writer in the last number of the *Gazette Archéologique* (p. 50) should ignore this while publishing three Phœnician scarabs, each repeating the same design of the forepart of a wild boar winged. He very

rightly points out that this identical subject occurs as a type on the coins of Clazomenae in Asia Minor, and then proceeds to the legend of Adonis, who was killed by a wild boar, and who no doubt was intimately connected with Phœnician worship. But even assuming the whole legend of Adonis to have had its origin among the Phœnicians, it cannot follow that they should have assigned them a priority also in inventing artistic representations of it when we remember their career as pure copyists of the Assyrians and Egyptians in the early ages. The scarabs in question, like the coins of Clazomenae, have a distinctly Greek appearance, and it would seem nearer the truth to regard the former as close copies of the latter. Two of the three scarabs were found at Tharros, in Sardinia, where a considerable number of Phœnician antiquities have been discovered. It has, however, been remarked that these antiquities generally are of a comparatively late date, and on this account it has been resolved to trace them to the western branch of the Phœnicians—the Carthaginians.

THE Museum of the Louvre possesses an engraved gem of green jasper bearing two representations of Thothmes II., of the eighteenth dynasty (1800 B.C.), one of the rulers of Egypt of whom very little is known. In one scene he is killing a lion, in the other driving over a prostrate enemy. These were the accomplishments of a king both in Egypt and Assyria. This gem is engraved in the *Gazette Archéologique* (1878, p. 41).

THOSE who are interested in Aristippos, the philosopher of Cyrene, with the delicacy and effeminacy which characterised his personal habits as well as his creed, will be glad to be reminded (*Gazette Archéologique*, 1878, p. 48) that the collection of gems in the British Museum contains a portrait of him in a grey paste intaglio, inscribed with his name, and showing a beard and hair on which considerable attention has been bestowed. The engraving in the *Gazette* is not very careful in the details, but the aspect generally is successful.

THE Etruscans took curious liberties in copying or adapting Greek designs for their engraved bronze mirrors. We have seen one, for instance, on which the subject is obviously Bellerophon and Pegasus—yet on the mirror the names given are the Etruscan forms of Herakles and Pegasus. This could only have arisen from ignorance; but among other cases, where the deviation from the original appears to have been intentional, may be mentioned a mirror (*Gazette Archéologique*, 1878, p. 54), representing Peleus pursuing Thetis, on which Thetis is figured with wings. It does not seem to have occurred to the designer that with the advantage of wings she must easily have outrun Peleus, unless he thought she did not wish to.

DIRECTOR WERNER's great picture of the Congress, commissioned by the town of Berlin, is said by the *National Zeitung* to be making rapid progress. The artist has made separate sketches in water-colour of all the members of the Congress, and is said to have been peculiarly happy in seizing the expression of Lord Beaconsfield. In one of the sketches made for the whole picture he has represented Lord Beaconsfield standing at the upper end of the Congress-table, leaning over the chair of Prince Gortschakoff and laughing in a friendly manner with that diplomatist. Prince Bismarck stands unmoved in the centre—a firm rock in which all may put their trust—while near him are Count Andrassy and Count Schuvaloff, who advance to shake hands. Three more characteristic figures perhaps could scarcely be found than these representatives of the three great military Powers. The Turkish delegates occupy a corner to themselves, Mehemet Ali being conspicuous by his solid build and the impassible expression of his face. The French and Italians are also arranged in groups, but not so as to destroy the general unity of the painting, which, according to all accounts, will be likely to have an attraction of its own as a fine work of art be-

sides the interest that necessarily attaches to its subject.

THE Keeper of the Collection of Coins and Antiquities at Vienna, Herr von Bergmann, has just brought out the first of three parts of a series of hieroglyphic inscriptions. The first twelve plates contain texts from the museum at Miramar, partly unedited, and partly, as he claims, incorrectly edited by Prof. Reimisch. The remaining twelve plates contain the important list of the twenty nomes of Lower Egypt from the outside of the sanctuary at Edfoo, and a Hymn to Horus. The next part will present a further series of texts from Edfoo. Herr von Bergmann was in Egypt last winter, and at Edfoo must have come across a clever young Egyptologist, the Marquis de Rochemontaix, a pupil of M. Maspéro, who was commissioned by the French Government to copy the inscriptions in the temple.

THE death is announced of M. Modeste Carlier, a Belgian painter of some note, who had recently received an order from Government for four large decorative paintings, symbolising Egyptian, Greek, Gothic, and Renaissance, intended to adorn the new Academy buildings. These are left unfinished.

SOME interesting critical remarks made by M. Paliard in the last number of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, upon the small painting by Raphael known as "La Petite Madone d'Orléans" are now reprinted in pamphlet form. This little picture, which took its name from its having formerly belonged to the Duke of Orleans, brother to Louis XIV., after many vicissitudes, has once more found its way into an Orleans gallery, it having been bought by the Duc d'Aumale in 1869 at the Delessert sale. It hangs now in the splendid new gallery built by that Prince at his *château* in France. Passavant, commenting on this work, says:—

"The background represents the wall of a room with a reddish-grey curtain and a little shelf with vases on it. These accessories are evidently added later, and they are so entirely in Tenier's style that we can hardly help thinking that he is their real author."

This opinion M. Paliard controverts, pointing out that these accessories, which Passavant doubtless imagined unworthy of Raphael and of Flemish invention, were employed exactly in the same way by Filippino Lippi and Ghirlandajo in two pictures cited; that the vases and flask on the shelf are of Florentine make; and the cut pomegranate that is placed on one of them was a favourite symbol of Raphael's. There seems no reason to doubt, therefore, that the background as well as the figures in this choice little work were really painted by Raphael himself. M. Paliard likewise points out an error made by Passavant with regard to the *Holy Family* known as "The Pearl," at Madrid.

THE first prizes at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts founded by M. Jauvin d'Attainville have been thus awarded:—For an historical subject, M. Lacaille, a pupil of Lehmann; for a landscape, M. Karl Cartier, a pupil of Gérôme and Carolus Duran. The contest was severe, and nineteen competitors in all were honourably mentioned. The total value of the prizes awarded was 2,100 francs (84*l*).

THE *Uerner Wochenblatt* says that Herr Stückelberg, who has been selected to paint the new series of frescoes in the Tellskapelle, is at present in Bürglen, "the birthplace of Wilhelm Tell," making typical studies of Urner character. He has already found his Tell among the living inhabitants of the village. The Government of Uri has addressed an official letter to the Swiss Kunstverein, in which it demands that the "Oath of Grütli" shall be represented in the conventional manner, with the three traditional confederates.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Pisa that the restoration of the ancient cathedral in that city is now complete. We are glad to learn "that it

has been very carefully and faithfully executed with all the skill that characterises the unequalled marble-cutters and mosaists of Italy." The little gems in mosaic, which adorn the narrow friezes above the rows of light galleries forming the ornamental front of the cathedral, have in particular been most admirably renovated, and now have a very beautiful effect. The restoration of the Leaning Tower also has now reached to the upper part or belfry, and is being very satisfactorily carried out. All these restorations are due to the care of the municipality of Pisa, who have employed first-class architects and sculptors upon them.

MUSIC.

MUSICIANS will be glad to learn that the second Symphony in D of Johannes Brahms is now published by N. Simrock, of Berlin. The symphony, which is numbered Op. 73, will be performed in the course of the forthcoming season at the Crystal Palace.

THE dates of the Sacred Harmonic Society's performances as at present arranged are as follows:—November 22, December 13 and 20, January 11 and 17, February 7 and 28, March 7 and 28, April 4 and 25. The interest of the season will not depend on the production of novelty, but there will be revivals of works not recently performed, and a new departure will be made by giving a Saturday morning performance on January 11, when Rossini's *Mosé* will probably be given.

THE season of Italian opera in Paris during the ensuing winter will possibly be at the Salle Ventadour, the representations taking place alternately with those of French opera under M. Escudier. As yet, however, nothing has been definitely arranged.

ONE of the features of Mr. Carl Rosa's next season of English opera in London will be the production of M. Guirand's opera *Piccolino*, which has met with very great success at the Paris Opéra Comique.

THE first of the three Russian concerts to be given by M. Nicolas Rubinstein at the Trocadéro, will take place on September 9, instead of September 7, as previously announced. The composers who will be represented during the series include the names of Glinka, Borntiansky (somewhat foolishly termed the Russian Palestrina), Dargomijsky Séroff, Anton Rubinstein, Rimski-Korsakof, and Tschaiakowsky.

THE Vienna Opera reopened on the 15th inst. with *Le Prophète*. The production of Wagner's *Siegfried*, the third section of *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, will take place about October 4. The cast will be—Siegfried, Herr Glatz; the Wanderer, Herr Scaria; Alberich, Herr Beck; Mime, Herr Schmidt; and Brünnhilde, Frau Materna.

HERR VON WOLZOGEN, the Wagner bibliographer, has just issued a new work entitled *Die Sprache in Richard Wagner's Dichtungen*.

A LARGE octavo volume, entitled *Wagner-Katalog* has just appeared at Offenbach. It contains a chronological index of all the writings of and on Wagner, criticisms upon his works, and biographical details.

It is stated that Verdi is engaged upon a new opera, entitled *Montezuma*, which will be first produced at La Scala, Milan.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Aimard (G.), <i>Prairie Flower</i> , 12mo	(Ward & Lock)	1/0
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